FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1841. [NO. 1256.]

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BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

House Servant Wanted.

THE advertiser wishes to purchase or hire, a woman of good character, accustomed to house work. Apply at this office.
June 22. 55-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

A FRESH supply of Bulwer's Night and Morning; Life of Paul Jones; Family Secrets, by Mrs. Ellis; Settlers at Home, by Miss Martineau; Memoir of the very Rev. Theobald Mathew; Fessenden's Complete Farmer; Mechanic's Own Book; Stewart's capture of Murrell; and a variety of School Books. Just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 22.

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen. In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in stating that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation a number of pairs, many pair of his Manufacture have now run in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,
JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on the side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

We have in use [illegible] many more recommendations of the same quality of the above Burr Mill Stones which will be shown to those desiring to see them.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 22 1841. 55tf

THE Subscriber having, at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Elizabeth Whitfield, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead to their recovery.

HENRY ELLIOT, Adm.
June 22 1841. 55-4

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED proposals are invited, and will be received until 20th July, proximo, for building a Court House in the town of Rockingham, Richmond county, of the following description, viz: The building to be of brick, (outside to be stuck or pressed brick) 50 by 40 feet in clear, base wall 30 inches, lower story 24, upper do. do. 18, and partition walls 13 inches thick; laid in good lime mortar. Fit hewn ground to first floor, 2 feet; first story, 10 feet in the second story, 15 do. do.; to be covered with shingles. On first floor, four rooms, and on second, Court room and two Jury rooms, with lobbies in all. Job to be completed in 12 months, sooner, or sooner, in a neat and substantial style of workmanship and finish, and of best materials.

Further particulars may be had upon application to the subscribers at Rockingham.

Persons disposed to undertake, will please make two propositions—the one for Cash upon completion, and the other for *half* Cash, and balance in April, 1842. Address or apply to

ROBERT J. STEELE,
WALTER F. LEAK,
ALFRED BALDWIN,
D. McLAURIN,
JNO. W. COVINGTON,
WM. B. COLE,
JAMES P. LEAK,
} Comm'rs.

Rockingham, N. C., April 11, 1841. 55-3w

Price, $1 80.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,
Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.
Fayetteville, April 21, 1841. 47tf

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.
JOHN McARN.
June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

Administrators' Notice.

AT May Term, 1841, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Columbus, the Subscribers obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Alexander Troy, deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same, to present them as by law required, or they will be barred of recovery.

WM. E. TROY,
ALEX. J. TROY, } Adm'rs.
June 17, 1841. 54-3w

The SCHOOL ELECTION in Robeson County will take place on Monday, 28th July. Poll Keepers will please take notice, that the Act of Assembly requires them to make return to the Board within three days.

ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr.,
Chairman of the Board of Superintendents.
June 8, 1841. 53tf

BANK STOCK FOR SALE

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.
January 11, 1841. 32tf

WE are authorized to announce ROBERT WOODY as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the County Court of Chatham County. 51tf.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.
Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ex. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Strangury! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ Druggists are never made Agents. ☜

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
June 5 1841. 52tf

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Pine Pack Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY,

About 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed that he is lurking about town, or probably he may steer his course either South to Alabama, or go to Moore county, about Deep River. The above reward will be paid for taking him and lodging him in the nearest Jail. Billy was formerly the property of Mr. C. Broadfoot.

C. J. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45-tf

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Miss., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.
Riggs' X Roads, Williamson county, Ten., } 7tf
July 4, 1840. }

Davies' Mathematics,
DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

The editor of the Richmond Enquirer calls George E. Badger, our able and accomplished Secretary of the Navy, "Small potatoes." This is cruel in the Enquirer in an uncommon degree, but, we suppose Mr. Badger will manage some how or other to live through the infliction; especially as he suffers in such good company. Mr. Webster and Mr. Ewing are very small potatoes too in the estimation of the Enquirer. The last Governor of New Hampshire is on the other hand, in the opinion of that paper, a very great man; now, how many such small potatoes as Webster, Ewing and Badger, does Mr. Ritchie suppose he could dig out of a Hill?—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL CASS,

Delivered at a meeting of American Citizens in Paris, on the tenth of May, in consequence of intelligence of the death of the late President, General HARRISON.

We are assembled, my countrymen, under melancholy and impressive circumstances. Our country has lost its chief magistrate, a man estimable in all the relations of life, a citizen who had won his way to the highest distinction, by long and honorable services; a soldier whose triumphs on the field of battle had defended and redeemed our frontier, and which will ever reflect lustre upon our military history; and a President, who had just been called by the voice of his countrymen to the first elective office in the world. He has been suddenly arrested by the hand of death, at the very threshold of his high career. From the government of a great nation, he has been carried to that last resting-place, where human greatness is laid low, and where human distinctions vanish, and his immortal spirit has been summoned to that tribunal, where rulers and people must all equally appear. Rarely, in the Providence of God, is such an example of the mutability of life presented to the observer. Painful as it is, it may yet be profitable, teaching us the instability of human events, and that in the dispensation of the Almighty Wisdom, the highest hopes of nations, as of individuals, may be promptly followed by the keenest disappointment.

We have met, as American citizens, strangers in a foreign land, to testify our deep affection for the institutions of our country, and to mourn her bereavement.—Surrounded by monarchical and hereditary institutions, we seize the opportunity of evincing that our free and equal system of government, social and political, is rooted in our hearts, and that our tribute of sympathy is ready for any event which afflicts our beloved country.

Notwithstanding the violent contest through which we have just passed, and the asperity which was its natural consequence, we see that every where political feeling has disappeared, and friends and opponents have united to interchange their sympathies at the loss of the patriot so suddenly taken from his country. It is a glorious and touching spectacle, at which every American must be proud. Thank God, political resentments stop at the portal of the tomb. There commences hallowed ground; and he who approaches it, should divest himself of evil passions, as the patriarch put off his shoes when the voice from the burning bush announced to him that he was in the presence of the Almighty.

Most of you have come here to manifest your regret at the death of a Chief Magistrate. But I have come, not only to perform that duty, but to mourn the loss of a private friend. It is more than forty years since I first knew him, and almost 30 since I was admitted to his friendship and confidence. I have served under him in war, and with him in peace; and never during the long interval of our acquaintance, did a single incident arise, to disturb, for a moment, the harmony of our intercourse. I can speak of him from an intimate knowledge of his conduct, his character, and his principles;—a knowledge, acquired in the perilous scenes of an active life, where the heart of a man is laid open, and where, with the heavens above us, and the forest around us, concealment would have been as impracticable as it would have been useless.

He was disinterested, generous, honest, sacrificing his comfort to that of others, ceaseless in his attentions to duty, passionately desirous of promoting the interest of his country, and formed by nature to acquire an ascendancy over those around him. How wonderful are the vicissitudes of life. Little did he think, little could I have thought, when together we were exposed to the perils and sufferings of a frontier war, and when night and day I witnessed his trials and exertions, that I should ever be called upon, in this metropolis of European influence and opinion, to defend his posthumous fame from the attacks of his own countrymen. But so it is, and I shall discharge the duty. While he lived he was himself competent to the task. It did not become any one to push himself forward as a volunteer, and to claim the privilege of appropriating to himself his cause. But he is beyond the reach of calumny, as he is beyond the power of correcting it. His friends may now act each upon his own responsibility. His memory is dear to me, and I eagerly embrace this opportunity of rescuing it from various charges, which either originated, or were revived and propagated during the late Presidential canvass. And I am the more free to do this, because I know the anxiety he felt upon the subject. He would have been unworthy of his high position, had he been indifferent to it; and through a common friend, communicated to me the wish that I would prepare a narrative of the battle of the Thames. But the request and the compliance were made after his elevation to the Chief Magistracy; and every generous mind will understand why I could not then give as free a scope to my feelings as now. My narrative was confined to the facts, which indeed when related as they occurred, are sufficient to justify the General from all the aspersions cast upon him, respecting the occurrences of the day. But my feelings and opinions I could not freely disclose. Such a course, in our relative situation, would have been unacceptable to him, and unworthy of me. But death has snatched him from his high place, and I do not fear to be mistaken now, when I propose to give full course to the dictates of my heart, and to say of him in the tomb what I would not say of him in life.

Before I proceed to details, permit me to speak of myself, not on my own account, but because there are circumstances connected with my position, past and present, which may give more weight to my testimony than I should otherwise flatter myself it could claim. Certainly while I am desirous of avoiding the language of eulogy, I do not pretend to an historical indifference to the subject which engrosses my feelings. It would be miserable affectation if I did. But still I can perform the part of an honest, if not an indifferent witness.

During the campaign of 1813, which terminated in the battle of the Thames, I was attached to the forces commanded by General Harrison, as a Brigadier General of the Army of the United States, having under my command a brigade of regular troops. My position therefore brought me into hourly contact with the General, and all his orders and plans were unreservedly communicated to me. I was in a situation to judge the character of his measures, and to appreciate both the difficulties he had to encounter, and the resources he displayed in overcoming them. So much for my position at that time. And I deem it proper to allude to another circumstance. The events of later years had separated General Harrison and myself in political life, though they never affected our private intercourse. We belonged to different parties, and each pursued his public duties agreeably to his own conviction, without suffering these circumstances to interrupt communications which had grown up in other times.

Exercising the privileges of an American citizen, and adhering to opinions which had long guided me, had I been in the United States at the last Presidential election, I should have voted against my General and friend, and for his competitor, because I consider the latter more nearly the representative of most of the political sentiments I entertain, and have entertained, since first brought into public life by Jefferson, almost forty years ago. And Gen. Harrison knew this. But he was too true to his feelings and too just to his principles, to permit a difference of political opinion, or that fair course of action which is the honest consequence of it, to sever or even weaken ties formed under circumstances I have described. I do not believe that a hard thought ever crossed his mind upon this subject. I trust that the motive which induces me to allude to this matter will be appreciated and approved.

I present myself as a witness to redeem the character of a departed soldier from charges brought against him in the heat of political contest. I can best serve his memory by frankly avowing the truth. By showing that this relation is not the work of a political partizan, but of one who deeply regrets that any portion of the party to which he belongs has rendered it necessary by the circulation of charges as ungenerous in their form, as absolutely unjust and erroneous in their substance.

This is neither the time nor the occasion for the relation of the details of a campaign. It is of results only that I propose to speak. And I say emphatically, that from the time I joined Gen. Harrison till the operations of the season were over, he did not take a single measure which had not my hearty concurrence. And in looking back, after twenty-seven years have brought with them the fruits of much experience and observation, I am confirmed in my original impression, and take the full responsibility of avowing it. As to the privations and difficulties, which the uncultivated state of the country and the nature of the warfare presented, they can never be adequately conceived but by those who participated in them.

The attack upon Sandusky, the council of war at Sandwich, and the battle of the Thames, were the prominent measures of the campaign, which have provoked the severest criticism. All the facts connected with the former were within my personal knowledge. I was in the camp at Seneca, nine miles from Sandusky at the time, and I well recollect walking in the environs with General Harrison, listening for the report of the cannon, and partaking in the anxiety with which he awaited the result.

I shall not go into the reasons which prevented him from marching to the relief of the little stockaded post which defended itself so gloriously. These are consigned to the history of the times. But their general bearing will be obvious, when it is recollected that our forces were few, and had been hastily collected; that arrangements were making to furnish us with reinforcements from all parts of the West, and that magazines were forming, and supplies preparing for the accomplishment of our ultimate object—that the invasion of Canada, as soon as the state of the arrangements, and the anticipated command of the Lake should enable us to move forward with a reasonable hope of success; that the strength of the enemy in regular troops, militia, or Indians, was wholly unknown to us, and that upon our position rested the last hope of safety for the frontier, for we were the point of concentration, and had we been destroyed, the country would have been laid waste almost to Frankintown, and the prosecution of another offensive campaign, during that year, would have been rendered impossible. These interests were too great to be put to hazard by a false movement, and Gen. Harrison wisely determined to await the result at Seneca, and then to defend himself, if attacked, to the last extremity.

Events have proved he was right. I cannot speak with certainty, at this interval of time, and I have not had the opportunity of adverting to a single narrative of the operations of the last war; but I am strongly under the impression that the course adopted by General Harrison was approved by all the superior officers who were with him. Certain I am that it met the approbation of Col. Croghan, after he was called to Seneca to account for the letter which he wrote to the commanding General, and which he most satisfactorily explained, by the circumstances of his position and by his wish to deceive the enemy, should the letter fall into their hands. *It was a letter, not designed for the American, but for the British General.* Gen. Harrison always thought Col. Croghan did right to remain, because a retreat, under its circumstances, was more dangerous than a defence. I am well aware, too well aware, that Col. Croghan has not always felt satisfied at the course adopted by Gen. Harrison towards himself. But he was in error. I was the common friend of both, and knew their sentiments towards each other. General Harrison was strongly attached to Col. Croghan, and was proud of him, looking upon him as his military *clere*. And indeed he was a noble young man, with high qualities, and well he proved it, by his repulse of the enemy from his post. Gen. Harrison was incapable of jealousy, and he rejoiced with "*exceeding great joy*" (for I saw it) at the success which his young friend had obtained.

A few remarks upon the council which was held at Sandwich may not be deemed inappropriate. I do not believe Gen. Harrison ever doubted the propriety of following and of endeavouring to destroy the retreating enemy. But unfortunately we could not put ourselves promptly in movement. Our means of transportation were so limited, that our supplies were upon the lowest scale, and we found ourselves in an exhausted country, incapable of administering to our wants. We landed upon the Canadian shore, without a horse or a tent, and with a very slender stock of provisions. One fact will illustrate our condition better than the most labored description. The baggage, and even the blankets of the brigade which I commanded, were left upon a little island in Lake Erie, called the Middle Sister, and officers and men, without distinction, found themselves, in the beginning of October, at the commencement of active operations in Upper Canada, without any other protection from the weather, during the night or day, than the clothes upon their backs. Under these circumstances, we were compelled to await the arrival of our supplies, as well as of our horses, and the mounted regiment commanded by Col. Johnson, which had necessarily taken the route by land, around the head of the Lake. This delay gave the British General the fairest opportunity to escape, and if he had not been utterly incompetent to his task, he would have placed himself beyond our reach. He was several days in advance of us, and was moving through a friendly country. But instead of divesting himself of his superfluous baggage, and leaving his invalids and non-combatants to our mercy, and thus gaining by a rapid march the head of Lake Ontario, where he would have been in safety, he moved slowly, encumbered with an immense train of baggage, public and private, and by a large number of women and children. While awaiting at Sandwich the arrival of our supplies, the probability of overtaking the retiring enemy was frequently the subject of conversation, and it may be that Gen. Harrison may have expressed an opinion or a fear that Proctor would escape us. I do not recollect ever to have heard him do so, but such a circumstance would explain the otherwise inexplicable assertion, often repeated, that he was opposed to the movement he adopted. For myself, I am free to say, that while I never hesitated, respecting an immediate pursuit, I was not at all sanguine as to its result. I believed the British General was sufficiently master of his art to elude our attack, and I could not suppose that, with five days advance of us, and after destroying and abandoning the only two fortified positions he held in the country, he would suffer himself to be overtaken within seventy miles of his point of departure, and stake his existence on the chance of a battle. I know this was the sentiment, or rather the apprehension of others. And I well recollect, when we had commenced our march, I was riding along the Detroit River, with the late Gen. Adair, with whose native powers of mind I was profoundly impressed, when the success of our expedition became the subject of conversation. He dwelt with great force upon the proper course of the British General, and expressed his apprehension that he would escape us. I am not certain, but I am under the impression that Mr. Crittenden, now the Attorney General, then an aid-de-camp of Governor Shelby, was present, and took part in the conversation. But justice requires I should state that such was not the opinion of the venerable Governor of Kentucky. He was full of confidence, appearing to have an innate conviction that we should overtake the enemy. The emphatic declaration he made in the council, powerfully impressed me at the time, and has remained graven upon my memory ever since. I believe I can repeat it, word for word. "Let us pursue the enemy," said the veteran, with the experience of age and the fire of youth—"let us pursue the enemy, I feel that the Lord has delivered them into our hands." And so it was. There is perhaps no element of human action which has contributed more powerfully to military success than the confidence of obtaining it.

At the battle of the Thames, a small portion only of my proper command had arrived and these were stationed at the right of our line, with orders to charge and capture the British artillery, which was placed opposite to their position. The Colonel of the regiment, Paull, an able officer, being present, I left to him the immediate direction of this detachment, contenting myself with its general supervision. In company with Commodore Perry, and the proper staff of the General, I performed the functions of aid-de-camp, assisting in the arrangement of the troops, and the measures preparatory to the attack. I was therefore without a definite command, a spectator rather than an actor in the scenes of the day, but well situated to observe and judge the various movements. I shall briefly allude to the principal incidents so far as these bear upon the controverted points in the conduct of the General.

When the advance party which preceded us, fell back and reported that they had discovered the enemy, drawn up across our line of march, General Harrison pushed forward to reconnoitre their position, and the nature of the ground, in order to adapt his dispositions to these circumstances. He had often inculcated upon his officers, as a cardinal principle in Indian warfare, that the flanks should be so secured, as to prevent their being turned by an enemy, who become so terrible, especially to raw troops, when they can assail their rear. With this caution in view, the proper arrangement of his force was soon indicated to the commanding General, by a rapid survey of the ground.

General Proctor had retreated by the river Thames, which falls into Lake St. Clair, above Detroit, and along which, was the principal communication with the head of Lake Ontario, that the British army sought to gain. We had followed them, pursuing the usual route upon the left bank of the river, to a considerable distance from its mouth, where we reached a deep ford, which the horsemen passed upon their horses, and the infantry in canoes, and continued the pursuit upon the opposite bank. The cultivated country here ceased, and we entered a beech forest, having the river upon the right, and a swamp upon the left, and in the intermediate distance, a road such as is found in new settlements, and which was little more than a path with some of the largest trees cut down.

In a short time we found ourselves in presence of the British army. The disposition adopted by Gen. Proctor, was as simple as it could have been, in the earliest ages of the art of war. His regular troops were drawn up in two lines, in open order, their left resting upon the river, and their right extending toward the swamp. From this point the Indians were in position, stretching into the woods, in their irregular manner, ready to seize any circumstances which might occur, favorable to their mode of warfare. Near the road, the left of the line was strengthened by, I think, three pieces of artillery.

I have already said, by a rapid glance around him, Gen. Harrison instantly determined upon the disposition he should adopt. He placed his right upon the river, and extending his line to the swamp, he there formed it, as is technically called *en potence*, that is, he turned it at right angles, and thus presented two fronts to the enemy.

I have since examined with some care, the field of battle, but I did not discover any peculiar advantages which it offered to the British General, nor do I know why he selected that particular spot. There is but little change in the character of country for some miles, and its features are distinctly marked. These have been already described. It is possible that this is the point where the swamp and the river approaches each other the nearest, leaving the narrowest space of firm ground to be defended. But why the British General stopped at all, is a problem, still more difficult to be solved. And if it were not, as report said at the time, that he was compelled to take this step by the menaces of Tecumseh, his conduct may be cited as an example of military infatuation, rarely to be found in the annals of war.

Our troops were all new, sent from their homes by that ardent patriotism, which, in seasons of trial, makes part of our national character, and much time was necessary to place them in their proper positions. While this operation was in progress, Major Wood, an officer of the greatest merit and promise, too early lost to his country, had advanced near the enemy's lines, and ascertained their exact position. He came up to me, and told me what he had done, and invited me to accompany him in another *reconnoissance*. I immediately dismounted from my horse, and followed him. I have already said that the ground was covered with beech woods, and every western man knows that the under brush is never thick, where this timber abounds. While, therefore, we were enabled in some measure to secure ourselves by going from tree to tree, we were also enabled to extend our observations to a considerable distance. In this manner, we passed along the front of the British line, almost from its extreme left to its right, its point of junction with the Indians, and ascertained its position; and saw that it was unprotected by a single field work, not even a tree having been felled, to impede the advance of our troops. Major Wood proceeded to report the result to General Harrison, while I returned, and resumed the duty I was engaged in, of aiding in the formation of our line of battle.

I do not recollect that I ever conversed with Gen. Harrison upon this branch of the subject, but I have always supposed, that the precise information, communicated to him by Major Wood, induced the change which he made in his disposition for the attack. Until he knew the loose order of the British formation, and the strange neglect of their General to make use of the efficient means within his reach, of impeding our approach, and particularly the advance of our mounted force) he had intended to attack the British troops by his line of infantry, and to throw his horsemen farther into the woods, with orders to turn the right flank of the Indians. What I know, I will briefly state. Shortly before the commencement of the action, General Harrison rode up to me, and remarked that he thought of changing his disposition for the attack, and of ordering the mounted regiment of Colonel Johnson to advance upon the British line, and to endeavor to pass through it. I observed, that the manœuvre, if successful, would be decisive, but that there were objections to it, which had no doubt occurred to him, and which would render the effort a hazardous one. We briefly discussed these, and he terminated by remarking, Colonel Johnson thinks he can succeed, and I believe he will, I shall direct him to make the attack.

Having communicated his final orders, General Harrison placed himself in front of the line of infantry, and immediately in the rear of the mounted regiments. It was his proper position where he could best observe the projected operations. Col. Richard M. Johnson, with what gallantry, it needs not that I should say, led the left division of his regiment, which was opposed, partly I believe to the regular troops, and partly to the Indians, and which was out of the sphere of my personal observation. His brother, Col. James Johnson, led the right, which was destined exclusively to attack the British line, and all his operations passed directly before and around me, for I accompanied (as a spectator) his command in their charge.

Such was the relative position of the hostile forces when the signal for attack was given. The mounted regiment placed between our line of infantry and the enemy put itself in motion, breaking into columns of companies, and thus advancing upon the British regular troops. When they had approached sufficiently near, they received a fire which occasioned a hesitation and some confusion in their ranks, but soon recovering, precipitated their movements, & encountering a second and third discharge with great gallantry, they found themselves upon the enemy. But then the contest was over. We passed through the British line, the soldiers throwing down their guns, and separating into small groups, thought only of prompt surrender. In the meantime the line of infantry was advancing, but it had little more to do than to secure the prisoners—except, indeed, towards the swamp, where the resistance of the Indians was much more vigorous, and where the contest was much longer maintained.

During the rapidity and excitement of the movement, I lost sight of the commanding General, but he passed through the British line, and I believe between the direction which I took and the edge of the swamp, for I encountered him immediately after, riding over the field, and giving the necessary orders. He directed me to take a party of mounted men and pursue the fugitives, and particularly to endeavor to overtake the British General, who was said to have commenced his flight at the commencement of the action. The fact is scarcely credible, but it was asserted by the British officers. I was on the point of obeying General Harrison's orders, when the firing augmented upon the left, indicating that the Indians were making a formidable resistance. The General then directed me to wait a few minutes to ascertain the result of the action, and immediately rode to the point of the contest, to take such measures as might be necessary. After a short time, the firing diminished, and gradually died away till nothing was heard but chance shots. I then set out with a small detachment in pursuit of the fugitives, and passed through the Moravian towns, continuing my route till dark, when we were compelled to return, not having succeeded in our principal object, and having picked up only a few soldiers, who had escaped from the field of battle.

[Here follow two closing paragraphs, commencing with the remark, "I have no patience to deal with the charges of cowardice and imbecility with which the fame of a gallant soldier was attempted to be tarnished during life, and which may affect his memory, now he is gone;" which, as they were inserted in the last Observer, before we had seen the whole Address, it is unnecessary to repeat here.

One of our exchange papers thinks the following the most appropriate epitaph for Hon. Charles Ogle:

"*Here* LIES *OGLE!*"

We copy the above from the Hartford Times.—How it may strike others, we know not, but to us the spirit displayed in it is contemptible in the last degree. The little wit there may have been originally in the pun is now very stale, and therefore the fitter for the Times. Mr. Ogle, by the testimony of all who knew him, was an honest, honorable man, who spoke his sentiments freely, on all occasions. A certain speech delivered by him last year, awakened the ire of the then administration press, and even the *grave* affords him no protection against the petty exhibitions of their rage and malice.—This warfare with the dead is at least a very safe one, and the Times will loftily wear the laurels it wins, for it never won any in a contest with a living foe. "Flesh your maiden swords," gentlemen. Mr. O. will make no resistance.

Hartford Patriot and Eagle.

We noticed a few days ago three boys pass our office, each with a gun on his shoulder bound on a hunting excursion.—Neither of them can be over ten years old, and yet their fathers and mothers permit them to use fire arms. Where is the consideration, what the notions of propriety of such parents? Have they read unheedingly, the hundred and hundreds of warnings of fatal accidents from the use of fire-arms by children? Or do they suppose theirs more manly and cautious than those of others? A mangled corpse borne into their doors *may* teach them duty.

Wilmington Chronicle.

We are glad to learn from the Boston Courier that the building of the Monument on Bunker Hill is now in rapid progress. Nearly 20 feet have been added to the height of it since the 1st of May, and it is already more than a hundred feet above the ground. The entire altitude of the structure, when it is finished, will be 220 feet.

A Strange Place to Die.—The Vicksburg Whig, of the 29th ultimo, says that a man was found on the day previous on the roof of a three story brick store, having apparently been dead for some weeks, as his body was horribly mutilated by the birds that had been flying about him. Who he was, whence he came, or how he got there, no one could tell. He was unknown by all about there; but had chosen that strange, grand death-bed, where, in mid air, far above the dull earth, alone in the midst of that populous city, with the blue skies for a canopy and the stars for watchers, his spirit had passed to its long home.

"Pat, are the days any longer in Ireland than in this country?" "Longer! aye, you may well say it; and not only longer, but there are a great many more of them."

The man who pretends to know what he is profoundly ignorant of, never gets credit for knowing any thing.

PROPOSED BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is the report of the Select Committee of the Senate on the Currency, &c., of which Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, is Chairman, as read by him in the Senate yesterday:

The committee to which was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to a uniform currency, and a suitable fiscal agent capable of adding increased facilities in the collection, and disbursement, and security of the public revenue, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report:

That, after the most attentive and anxious consideration of the state of the currency, and the finances of the Government, in all their interesting and important bearings, the committee have arrived at the same conclusion with the Secretary of the Treasury, that a sound and just policy requires the establishment of a Bank of the United States with as little delay as practicable.

The committee have neither time nor inclination to enter into a discussion of the question of the power of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, to establish a National Bank. After all that has been said and written on that question during the long period of half a century, nothing remains to be added that would be likely to shed much new light upon it. It ought, in the opinion of the committee, to be regarded as a settled question—settled by the approbation and judgment of the People, by the authority of the Legislature, by the sanction of the Executive Department of the Government, and by the solemn adjudication of the Judiciary. If it be not regarded as a decided question, when, in the collisions and conflicts among men, arising out of diversity of opinion and judgment, is a controverted matter to be considered as terminated and quieted?

Nor do the committee deem it necessary to discuss the question of the expediency of establishing such an institution as a Bank of the United States. On this there is even less contrariety of opinion than on the former question. On both, it is the deliberate conviction of the committee that a vast majority of the People of the United States concur; and that they are now looking, with anxious solicitude, to the deliberations of Congress, under the confident hope that a Bank of the United States will be established at the present extraordinary session of Congress.

Passing by, therefore, those two questions as being unnecessary to be further argued, and assuming, what the committee verily believe, that a National Bank is indispensably necessary, they will proceed, at once, to the particular form, powers, and faculties with which it may be expedient to invest such an institution. And here the committee have no hesitation in saying that, confiding in the experience of forty years, during which the nation has enjoyed the benefit of a National Bank, and during the greater part of which it has realized every reasonable hope and expectation in the operations of such an institution, they came to the conclusion that it would be wisest to dismiss all experiments, and to cling to experience and assume the 1st charter granted by Congress as the basis of a new bank, engrafting upon it such restrictions, guaranties, amendments, and conditions, as have been found necessary by actual experience.

The Secretary of the Treasury came to a similar conclusion; and in his report, and the draught of a bill which accompanies it, he has taken as his model the charter granted by Congress in 1816. On that he has suggested a great many valuable improvements, most of which the committee have incorporated in the draught of a bill which they now report to the Senate. On this draught they wish to offer to the Senate some brief explanations and observations.

The committee have adopted Washington city, proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as the place of location of the principal bank. They believe the place of its location is a subordinate question; but there are many advantages from the proximity of the Bank to the Government. The distribution of the capital of the Bank among the several commercial cities, in proportion to their respective wants and magnitude, is what they naturally desire, and what will doubtless be done. But to guard against the exercise of any undue Government or official influence, or the imputation of any, in every transactions, the committee have thought it expedient to deprive the parent Bank of all power to make any discounts or loans whatever, except those to Government, authorized by express law. In order to insure the command of the best financial talents of the country, the bill provides that the Directors of the Parent Board, which is to consist of nine members, shall be paid for their services by the Corporation, and all compensation to the Directors, in the usual form of bank accommodations, is utterly prohibited.

Thus, the Directors of the Bank at Washington will become a Board of Control, superintending the branches, supplying them with currency, and banking exclusively through the agency of their offices of discount and deposite.

The capital of the Bank, proposed by the Secretary, is retained; but a power is reserved to Congress to augment it by the addition of twenty millions, making the aggregate amount admissible fifty millions of dollars, if that should be found to be necessary.

To guard against undue expansion of the currency by the operations of the Bank, various restrictions and securities are introduced.

1. The dividends are limited to seven per cent. per annum; and, after accumulating a reserved fund of two millions of dollars, to cover losses and contingencies, the excess beyond that seven per cent. is to be paid into the public Treasury. And, whenever excess remains at the end of the charter, beyond the reimbursement to the stockholders of the capital stock, is also to be paid into the Treasury. If the dividends fall below seven per cent. during any year of the charter, the deficiency is to be made good out of the surpluses previously paid into the Treasury. The effect of this provision is, to make a permanent and invariable seven per cent. bank stock, assuming that the administration of the Bank is conducted with integrity and ability.

2. The debts due to the Bank are required not to exceed the amount of the capital stock actually paid in, and 75 per cent. thereon, which is a greater restriction than usual.

The total amount of debts which the Bank is authorized to contract, over and above the deposites, is not to exceed twenty-five millions of dollars, which is also a greater restriction than was placed upon the late Bank of the United States.

3. The publicity which is required of the general condition of the Bank, and the full and complete exposure to committees of Congress, and to the Secretary of the Treasury, which is amply secured, of all the books and transactions of the Bank, including private accounts.

4. The prohibition of the renewal of any loan; thus putting an end to all mere accommodation paper, as far as practicable, and confining the Bank to fair business transactions.

And 5. The Bank is prohibited from making any further discounts or loans whenever its notes in circulation exceed three times the amount of specie in its vaults.

To protect the community and the stockholders against mismanagement of the Bank, several provisions have been inserted, which it is hoped may be effectual.

1. No paid officer of the Bank is to receive loans or accommodations in any form whatever.

2. Securities are provided against abusive use of proxies, such as that no officer of the Bank can be a proxy; no proxy can give more than 300 votes; no proxy to be good which is of longer standing than ninety days, &c.

3. A prohibition against the Corporation's transacting any other than legitimate banking business; excluding all dealing in stocks, and all commercial operations.

4. A requisition that a majority of the whole number of the Board of Directors shall be necessary to transact the business of the Corporation.

5. Ample power to make the most thorough examination into the condition and proceedings of the Bank, down to the accounts of individuals, by totally removing from the Secretary of the Treasury and committees of Congress the veil of secrecy.

And 6. By denouncing and punishing as felony the crime of embezzlement of the funds of the Bank when perpetrated by any of its officers, agents, or servants.

Concurring entirely in the sentiment expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury, that many wise and patriotic statesmen, whose opinions are entitled to consideration and respect, have questioned the power of Congress to establish a National Bank; and that it is desirable, as far as possible, to obviate objections and reconcile opinions, the committee have attentively and earnestly examined the provision, incorporated in the draught of the bill of the Secretary, in regard to the branching power of the Bank, and they would have been happy if they could have reconciled it to their sense of duty to adopt it. But, after the fullest consideration, they have been unable to arrive at that result.

It was not without some hesitation that the committee agreed to the location of the bank in the District of Columbia. This they did because they believed that the utility of the Bank did not so much depend upon the place of its location as upon the capital, faculties, and powers which should be given to it. But to isolate it in this District, without giving it any other branching power than such as it might derive from the consent of particular States, would be to create an enormous District bank, devoid of effective national character. Such a bank would be a bank only of the District of Columbia, and its offices of discount and deposite would be nothing more than banks of the States which might allow them to be planted within their respective limits. For all national purposes Congress might as well recharter one of the existing District banks, enlarge its capital, and give it authority to establish offices of discount and deposite in any State that would permit it to be done.

The committee believe that the capital of a bank so constituted would never be taken; and that, if taken, the institution would be wholly unable to accomplish the great and salutary purposes for which it is desired and should be designed.

But the question of establishing a bank thus to be restricted and circumscribed involves higher and graver considerations than those of mere expediency. The General Government has or has not the power to establish a National Bank. If it has the power, it derives it from the existing grants in the Constitution of the United States. The committee believe it has the power, and ought to exercise it. But after a contest during the last ten or twelve years in respect to the constitutional power of Congress, which has been marked by so much animation and bitterness, a forbearance to exercise the power would be a virtual surrender of the power. If a bank were to be created, whose operations within the limits of the States were dependent not upon the will of Congress, but upon the will of each State, separately announced, the creation of such a bank would add another to the list of disastrous experiments, and would be tantamount to a relinquishment of the national power, and it could never be resumed.

The power of the Federal Government is only to be found in the grants of the Constitution. If they are inadequate to the fulfilment of the great purposes of its establishment, they can only be increased in the mode of amendment which the instrument itself has prescribed. They cannot be augmented by the grants or consent of any State or States short of the number of two-thirds, whose concurrence is necessary to give validity to an amendment. A derivation of power to the General Government from the consent of particular States would be unsound in principle, and the committee apprehend dangerous in practice. Admit such consent to be a legitimate source of power, the Government would not operate equally in all the States, and the Constitution, losing its uniform character, would exhibit an irregular and incongruous action.

Entertaining these deliberate views, the committee are decidedly of opinion that no bill for the establishment of a bank in the District of Columbia will be effectual which does not contain a clear recognition of the constitutional power of Congress to establish branches wherever, in the United States, the public wants, in its judgment, require them. They cannot consent that a bank, emanating from the will of the nation, and imperatively demanded by the necessities of the Government and of the nation, shall be wholly dependent for its useful operation upon the will of each and every State, distinctly expressed.

Accordingly, in the draught of a bill now reported, the right is asserted to exercise the branching power of the bank independent of the assent of the States. The committee dare not allow themselves to believe that the bill is free from all defects, but they do hope that these, in a spirit of liberality, will be corrected by the superior wisdom of the Senate and of the House, and that the present session will see established the establishment of a national institution which will become a desideratum to the general prosperity.

The advantages which will flow from such an institution in both our domestic and foreign relations, are manifest and incontestable.

It will give the People a sound currency of uniform value throughout the Union, which is just as necessary to the successful operation of all branches of business as pure air or water is to the preservation of human life or health.

It will revive and extend commercial intercourse, which, for the want of a common medium, has been almost suspended between different parts of the Union.

It will reduce domestic exchange from the enormous premiums and discounts now frequently paid, to the moderate standard growing out of the mere cost and insurance on the risk of transporting specie from one to another part of the Union.

It will, consequently, save hundreds of thousands of dollars now annually lost in transactions of exchange.

It will essentially benefit the manufacturing interest by enabling it to realize sales and the proceeds of sales.

It will powerfully contribute to the resumption of specie payments by the banks, whose existing delinquency is the greatest source of all prevailing pecuniary and financial embarrassments.

It will greatly tend to prevent and correct the excesses and abuses of the local banks.

It will furnish a medium common to all parts of the Union for the payment of debts and dues to the Government; thus rendering duties and taxes uniform in fact as well as in name.

It is indispensable to the convenient and successful financial operations of the Government in all the departments of collection, safe-keeping, and disbursements of the public revenue.

Such are some of the domestic benefits which the committee fully believe will be secured by a National Bank. Those which appertain to our foreign relations are also worthy of serious consideration.

If it be true that money is power, its concentration under the direction of one will, sole or collective, must augment the power. A nation, without such a concentration of power, maintaining extensive commercial intercourse with another nation possessing it, must conduct that intercourse on a condition of inequality and disadvantage. National Banks, in other countries, beget the necessity, therefore, of a National Bank in this country, in like manner as National Governments in foreign nations must be met by a National Government in ours.

Accordingly, we have seen the influence exerted by the Bank of England upon American interests, when those interests were exposed to the action of that Bank, and were left without the protection of a Bank of the United States. The committee do not wish to be understood as intending to express any approbation of the commercial operations in which the Pennsylvania Bank, assuming the name of the Bank of the United States, engaged, when that state of things arose.

But they do mean to say that the interests and dignity of the United States demand that they should not be exposed, beyond the necessary and legitimate influence of monetary and commercial operations, to the action of a foreign banking institution. They believe that, without a competent Bank of the United States, foreign National Banks may and probably will exercise an undue and possibly pernicious influence upon our interests.

In this view of the case, the question is, whether it is better that we should be left liable to be materially affected by a foreign institution, in which we have no interest, over which we can exert no control, which is administered solely in reference to foreign interests, or shall we have an American Bank, the creature of our will, subject to American authority, and animated by American interests, feelings, and sympathies?

The committee could not entertain a doubt in such an alternative. And, in reference to the foreign aspect of the Bank, the committee thought it expedient to allow it to deal in foreign bills of exchange, which are the barometer of the state of our foreign trade.

In conclusion, the committee think it proper to say that they have given due consideration to the various memorials referred to them, and to the instructions moved by a Senator from Mississippi.

They subjoin that wherever, in this report, the committee is mentioned, a majority of the committee is to be understood.

All which is respectfully submitted.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF GEN. HARRISON.

On Tuesday of last week, the President communicated to Congress the following Correspondence on the above subject:—

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1841.

The President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned were appointed by the citizens and the City Council of Cincinnati, and by many of the surviving soldiers of the late war, to apply to the widow and family of our distinguished fellow-citizen, the late President of the United States, for permission to remove his remains from the city of Washington to the State of Ohio for interment. They have made the application directed, and have received permission to perform that sacred trust. They have now the honor of reporting to you their arrival in this city, and of asking your approbation of the measure contemplated, and your co operation in carrying it into effect.

We are fully aware of the high estimate you placed on the talents and virtues of our lamented friend and fellow-citizen, the late Chief Magistrate of the Union, whose friendship and confidence you possessed many years. We saw the tear fall from your eye and mingle with the tears of the nation when the inscrutable will of Heaven removed him from us.

Knowing these things, we approach you with confidence, well assured that you will justly appreciate our motive for undertaking the mournful duty we have been deputed to perform, and that the same kind feeling which has marked your course through life will prompt you on this occasion to afford us your countenance, and, if necessary, your co-operation.

If it meet your approbation, the committee will do themselves the honor of waiting upon you at the President's House, at any hour you may please to designate.

With high respect, we are, your friends and fellow-citizens,

J. BURNET,
J. C. WRIGHT,
TH. D. CARNEAL,
CHAS. S. CLARKSON,
EDWD. WOODRUFF,
RUFUS HODGES,
L. WHITEMAN,
A. DUDLEY,
D. A. POWELL,
A. McALPIN,
JOHN REEVES.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1841.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 16th was duly handed me, and I lose no time in responding to the feelings and sentiments which you have expressed for yourselves and those you represent, and which you have correctly ascribed to me in regard to the lamented death of the late President. As a citizen I respected him, as a patriot I honored him, as a friend he was near and dear to me; that the people of Cincinnati should desire to keep watch over his remains by entombing them near the city, is both natural and becoming; that the entire West, where so many evidences of his public usefulness are to be found, should unite in the same wish, was to have been expected; and that the surviving soldiers of his many battles, led on by him to victory and to glory, should sigh to perform the last melancholy duties to the remains of their old commander, is fully in consonance with the promptings of a noble and generous sympathy. I could not, if I was authorized to do so, oppose myself to their wishes. I might find something to urge on behalf of his native State, in my knowledge of his continued attachment to her through the whole period of his useful life—in the claims of his relatives there, whose desire it would be that the mortal remains of the illustrious son should sleep under the same turf with those of his distinguished father, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence—in the wish of the citizens of his native county to claim all that is now left of him for whom they so lately cast their almost unanimous suffrage—to say nothing of my own feelings, allied as I am by blood, to many of his near relatives, and with our names so closely associated in much connected with the late exciting political contest—these considerations might present some reasonable ground for opposing your wishes. But the assent which has been given by his respected widow and nearest relatives to the request of the People of Cincinnati admits of no opposition on my part, neither in my individual nor official character.

I shall feel it to be my duty, however, to submit our correspondence to the two Houses of Congress now in session; but anticipating no effort from that quarter to thwart the wishes expressed by yourselves in consonance with those of the widow and nearest relatives of the late President, I readily promise you my co-operation towards enabling you to fulfil the sacred trust which brought you to this city.

I tender to each of you, gentlemen, my cordial salutations. JOHN TYLER.

To J. Burnet, J. C. Wright, and others of the Committee.

Harrison's Tomb.—A friend of the editors of the Lebanon Star writes them, from North Bend, that he is engaged in preparing the mound or burial place for the reception of the body of President Harrison. He describes it as "a very elevated spot, a short distance west of the dwelling-house, and opposite the mouth of the tunnel of the Whitewater canal." This spot is conspicuous from the Ohio river, and is perhaps the best that could have been chosen. A vault is being built upon it, and it is to be enclosed with a plain, though neat and substantial fence—"harmonizing in this particular," the writer appropriately says, "with the life and character of him who is to repose within its pale." Trees enough of the original growth have been left upon the mound, to shade it and give it at once an appearance of great beauty. Such it should have; for it will be a pilgrim spot in this country, whither thousands will repair yearly, in respect to the memory of the great and good departed.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Rules for Debate.—The Albany Evening Journal publishes the subjoined letter from Dr. Nott, President of Union College, written to a graduate (who had passed under his immediate eye and guardianship in his collegiate course) when about to take his seat in the Legislature. This brief letter offers golden rules for debate, which every legislator should endeavor to observe.

UNION COLLEGE, January 20, 1836.

Dear Sir: Since I did not find you in the other day when I called, the interest I feel in your success as a public man will be my apology for troubling you with a few observations, the observance of which may be of some use.

Do not speak often, and only on important occasions. When you do speak, be brief, pertinent, and stop when you have finished. Speak rather in the furtherance of your own objects than in defeating those of others. Endeavor to allay the prejudices which naturally exist between the city and the country. Be courteous on all occasions, especially in debate, and to your immediate antagonists. Never, indulge in personalities, never lose your temper, nor make an enemy if you can avoid it. Conquests may be made by conciliation and persuasion as certainly as by ridicule and sarcasm, but in the one case the chains are silken and sit easy—in the other, iron and gall the wearer.

Though you point your arrows, never poison them; and if the club of Hercules must be raised, let it be the naked club, and not entwined with serpents.

These are hints merely, but a word to the wise is sufficient. And with legislators or others, a man needs to live one life to know how to live another; and since this cannot be done literally, we can only do it in effect, by availing ourselves of the experience of others.

Wishing you every success, I am, in haste, very sincerely, yours,

ELIPHALET NOTT.

OFFICIAL DELINQUENCIES.

The Committee of Investigation, raised on motion of Gov. Gilmer, has excited some consternation in certain quarters. If there be many instances like that stated below, there is good reason for a general quaking among the official herd.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Rascality without a Parallel.—While in Washington ten days ago, the following statement from the Louisville Journal was put into our hands. Notwithstanding all the known and unknown instances of official corruption under the late Administration, we could scarcely credit a tale of such unblushing villainy, and we straightway applied to the general Post office for information. We were there informed that it was true to the letter:

"When Mr. Barry was Postmaster-general, a committee was appointed by the United States Senate to investigate the affairs of the Post Office Department. The investigation resulted in the very able report made by Mr. Ewing, in which divers extra allowances, and other corruption, were duly made known to the people of the country.

To parry the effects of that startling report, Mr. Barry, it may be remembered, published a pamphlet, a vindication, so called, of his conduct. This pamphlet was of course an individual, and not an official document. Nevertheless, he agreed to pay to the Editors of the Globe, Messrs. Blair & Rives, $1,500 for printing it, *and charged the amount to the Government!*

When Amos Kendall succeeded Mr. Barry, as Postmaster General, he glanced over the books of the department and saw this item of $1,500. Afraid that another investigation would soon take place, and that this extraordinary item would thus be brought to light, he made Blair & Rives refund the money—at least he entered it as refunded on the books.—Thus the matter remained till the 3d of March, 1841, the very last day of Mr. Van Buren's Administration, when Mr. Niles, the successor of Kendall as Postmaster General, paid back the $1,500 to Blair & Rives, and an entry was actually made in the books to that effect!"

The statement, we repeat, is true, and the facts doubtless constitute a fair specimen of the conduct of the Post Office Department during the twelve years antecedent to the 4th of March last. Beyond all doubt that department has, during that period, been one of the foulest dens of corruption that ever existed in a civilized nation. From another but well advised source we were informed that, being out of funds, Niles drew upon a Pennsylvania postmaster in favor of Blair for the amount. The latter was in great haste to obtain the amount before Mr. Granger got into power, and proposed sending an express to Pennsylvania for the money, to prevent the possibility of defeat. Let there be a resolution of inquiry in the House of Representatives.

In the conclusion of a note, published in the National Intelligencer, by Mr. Wise, of Virginia, we find the following expression of opinion, which has particular interest at this time, from the recent passage-at-arms between that gentleman and Mr. Stanly:

"It is my explicit declaration that my meaning was, and is, a cordial concurrence in the sentiment of Mr. Cushing, *that the Whig party should unite in a sincere support of the Administration of John Tyler, and keep itself free from factious inimical to that Administration. That* position I mean steadfastly to preserve; and am, very respectfully, yours, HENRY A. WISE."

Mr. Whittlesey, the Post Office Auditor, reports that there are now at the commencement of this Administration, no less than *three thousand three hundred and thirty-seven* Post Masters, apparently indebted to the Government in sums varying from a few dollars to many thousands. How much of this great amount will be ultimately lost? —and how many of these defaulters must be reformed upon this ground alone?

Honorary Degrees.—We understand that, at the recent Commencement of our University, in addition to the names already published, the Degree of A. M. was conferred on the following gentlemen, viz:

Rev. Colin Shaw, Fayetteville; Wm. R. Walker, Wentworth; William W. Hooper, Columbia, S. C.; Wilson W. Whitaker, Raleigh; Thomas E. Taylor, Murfreesborough, Tenn.; Nathaniel H. McCain, of Milton, and Professor John J. Roberts, of the University.—*Raleigh Register.*

James W. Bryan, Esq. has accepted from Judge Settle, the appointment of Solicitor in the Newbern District, vice W. H. Washington, resigned.

Matrimony.—Thomas Basted, fellow of the New College, 1588, wrote the following epigram on his three wives:

Though marriage by some is reckoned a curse;
Three wives did I marry, for better or worse.
The first for her person—the next for her purse—
The third for a warning, and doctress, and nurse.

The above reminds us of a clergyman whose first wife was immensely rich, his second exquisitely beautiful, and his third, whom he married in his old age, to nurse and comfort him in the decline of life, proved to have a most ungovernable temper. He observed to one of his friends, that he had had three wives, the world, the flesh, and the devil.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

Hard to catch.—"Will you pay me my bill, sir?" said a tailor in the street, to a waggish fellow who had got into him about a feet. "Do you owe any body anything, sir?" asked the wag. "No sir!" said the tailor. "Then you can afford to wait!"—and he walked off. A day or two afterwards the tailor called again. Our wag was not at his wit's end yet, so turning on his creditor he says—"Are you in debt to any body?" "Yes, sir," says the tailor. "Well, why the devil don't you pay!" "Because I cannot get the money." "That's just my case, sir. I am glad to see you can appreciate my condition—give us your hand!"

"Patrick, do you know the *fate* of the drunkard?" *Pat*—"Fate! don't I stand upon the most beautiful *pair* you even seen?"

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Thursday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with goods for Rockfish Company, J. Martine, Phœnix Company, George McNeill, R. McRae & Co., W. McIntyre, and P. P. Johnson, of this place; and for Salisbury Co., A. Hunt, E. Penny, M. Brown, W. R. Holt, J. & W. Murphy, Newsom & Spence, G. Brooks, J. B. Jones, W. W. Elms, of the interior.

Departed, on Saturday, Steamer Cotton Plant, with produce for H. L. Myrover and others.

FROM FLORIDA.

An express has passed through town for New Orleans, we understand to bring *Coacoochee* back. The object of Col. Worth in sending for this Chief we have not learned, but suppose, it is his intention to use him as a guide.

FLORIDA, June 18.

Gentlemen: On the 9th inst. a train of wagons, between Fort Pleasant and Fort Macomb, on the Suwannee, was attacked by Indians, within a few miles of the latter Post, and the whole train taken. Dr. Tufts, who was riding in advance with five of the escort, soldiers of the 3d Infantry, discovered the enemy in ambush, and was fired on ere he could retreat to the wagons. One of the soldiers was killed instantly, and one whose horse had thrown him, retreated across the road, pursued by some eight of the Indians until they came in sight of the wagons, when the Indians gave a shrill whoop and fled into the hammock.

NEW YORK, JUNE 20, 1841.

The speech of the Governor General of the Canadas upon the opening of the Provincial Parliament has just made its appearance and is worthy of consideration. It discusses matters of interest beyond the borders of the Province. In regard to Alexander McLeod, now a state prisoner in this city, his Lordship says that his detention is forcible and his crime pretended; that no time was lost by him, as the Executive of the Province, in remonstrating against the proceeding, and in ensuring for the prisoner the means of defence. In conclusion of this subject, he says:

"The Queen's Representative at Washington has since been instructed to demand his release. Of the result of that demand I am not yet apprized, but I have the Queen's commands to assure her subjects in Canada of her Majesty's fixed determination to protect them with the whole weight of her power."

A Caution.—We learn that in the Western part of this State the Notes of the Knoxville Branch of the South-Western Rail-Road Bank circulate extensively, and that our citizens are receiving them, probably with the expectation that they will be taken from the Sheriffs at the State Treasury, in payment of Taxes. But this is not so. They are not receivable at the State Treasury, nor are they taken in payment by either of our Banks. *Raleigh Register.*

We learn that an elegant Entertainment was given by the citizens of Washington, in this State, to Gov. Morehead and ex-Governor Dudley, on their recent transit through that place to view the Swamp Lands.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MELTONSVILLE, N. C., June 9th, 1841.

Mr. Hale: Dear Sir—I see in the North Carolinian of the 15th ult. a communication from E. P. Harrell; also a certificate from James A. Harrell, in which they endeavor to substantiate a charge made against me through the Carolinian of the 20th February last.

Mr. Harrell, in stating what he calls the substance of the charge, has seen proper to make considerable alteration,—qualifying it to suit his purpose,—as will be seen by reference to the original of the above date.

He now proposes to state the manner in which the Office has been conducted: that I open the mail at Dr. Cotrell's Shop; deliver a part of the letters and papers, and the balance I carry off to Mr. Wilson Chambers's, a *private house in the neighborhood*, not more than two and a half miles from another Post Office. He goes on to say, he defies me to contradict his statement.

Should Mr. Harrell say that Mr. Chambers's, where the Office is kept, is not at Meltonsville,—which he intimates, and it seems to be one of his principal grounds for complaint,—I must beg leave to contradict him. Mr. Chambers owns the ground and the houses where Meltonsville was originally laid off in lots; the Post Office has been kept on either side of where it now is. I would also state, that this house in the *neighborhood* is about two hundred and fifty yards from where I formerly kept the Office. As to its not being more than two and a half miles from another Office, I would state, it is not that far from Mr. Harrell's door, where he would have it, to White's Store, another Office, though on a different route.

He next states, he is not so well acquainted with the management at Mr. Chambers's, but a certificate from a subscriber will explain that matter. And here I must acknowledge that I cannot reciprocate Mr. Harrell's compliment with regard to the respectability of the gentlemen whose names appeared with my certificate; but, on the contrary, I think public opinion will bear me out in saying, that worse falsehood could scarcely be uttered than to say James A. Harrell was respectable or honorable; and when I am forced to get evidence to sustain me, from such a source, I will cease to make any further defence. James A. Harrell has not called for his paper in ten months. He lives about five miles from Meltonsville, and during last Summer E. P. Harrell took them from the Office to send to his brother, though I have been told he generally distributed them through the County, as he did a number of other papers and documents; for I have known him to receive the rise of twenty at one time, franked to his address, but since about the time of the November Election he has not found it convenient to send James A's paper to him, and has not taken them out since, though they were, as usual offered to him; neither has any person applied for them: consequently, there remains in the Office twenty-six North Carolinians and one Political Reformer, addressed to this man who says he has been at great trouble to get his papers. He goes on to say, he can't quit me yet, he would like for me to explain under what clause of the law relating to Post Offices I find authority for receiving ten numbers of the Log Cabin, a political newspaper published once a week, to my address as Postmaster, and furnishing to such as would take it, free of postage; and he even has the impudence to say, I may try to get out of it by charging postage hereafter; while the fact is, seven out of the ten who subscribed, paid the postage six months ago; the balance who took it have not paid for the paper or its postage, but both stand charged against them.

He further states, if I wish any explanation he will give it, if I will furnish a copy of my returns for the two last quarters of the past year. This is very kind; and although I have thought, and still think, I understand how to manage a country Post Office correctly, I will furnish as many copies as he may want; but he must first state through the Carolinian, that he has made a false charge relative to the Log Cabin. I shall not dare Mr. Harrell to deny my statements, but I hold myself in readiness to prove what I have said.

I am sorry that I have had to trouble you with this communication; my apology is that I think justice to myself requires that I should repel charges in the same way they are made. Your ob't serv't.

H. A. CRAWFORD.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

June 16.—Brigs Sooy from New York, Cohansey from ditto, Cumberland from ditto, Richards from Charleston; Schr. Repeater from New York. 17.—Brigs Splendid from New York, Helen from Boston; Schr. Oregon from Havana. 18.—Brig Alexander from New York. 19.—Br. Brig Haidee from St. Vincent. 22.—Schr. Pizarro from New York.

DEPARTURES.

June 19.—Schr. Lodema & Eliza for Philadelphia. 20.—Schr. Armer Patton for Philadelphia. 21.—Brig Malaga for Thomastown; Schrs. Repeater for New York, Regulus for ditto. 23.—Brig Sooy for New York.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1841.

GEN. CASS'S TESTIMONY.—In our last we published an extract from an Address delivered by Gen. Lewis Cass, the American Minister at P., on the occasion of assembling his countrymen in that city to pay a proper tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased President. We have since met with the whole Address, and find it so thoroughly and triumphant a vindication of Gen. Harrison's character from the principal slanders propagated against him during the last year, that we have concluded to publish it, and it will accordingly be found on our first page.

Our readers will recollect, that in every possible form, through every possible medium,—from village slanderer, the stump orator, the press, the legislative halls, up to the Halls of Congress, the undignified Senate itself not being free from the reproach,—were rung, the charges of cowardice, military incapacity, of inhumanity in sacrificing Col. Croghan, of never being within two miles of a battle, and such like. Now this Address of Gen. Cass sets the seal of falsehood on all these charges. It speaks with authority which cannot be gainsayed. It is spoken by a political opponent of Gen. Harrison, by one who owes all his recent honors, (Secretary of War and Minister to France,) to the party who opposed him; by one who was personally known and occupied so high a rank that he could not have been deceived about the matters of which he speaks. This is the testimony which, too long deferred, it has been, brands indelibly the word SLANDER upon the foreheads of the orators and writers who so vilely traduced Gen. Harrison during his life, and attempted a most unpardonable deceit upon the people of this country. It is to be hoped that some of the guilty will yet feel a blush mantle their cheeks when they recollect their last year's doings. We yet more, it is to be hoped that the people will once again hear one of them speak on political questions without bearing in mind the baseness of the conduct in that campaign.

Gen. Cass's allusions to Gen. Harrison's personal character and feelings, are not less interesting than the details of his military operations. They lead us to respect the officer: the former to love the man.

SCHISM IN THE WHIG RANKS.—The reader will be struck with the remarks of Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, quoted in our summary of the proceedings of the House of Representatives of Wednesday last. We had previously heard many rumors of dissentions and divisions in the Whig party in the House, but had no idea that they were of such a nature as to produce the strong fears entertained by Mr. Arnold; and we yet hope and believe that they will not extend to an actual breach. We cannot believe that any considerable portion of the Whig members, or of the Whig party, are so lost to every feeling of patriotism, and every consideration of public good, as to throw themselves into the arms of such a party as that which for twelve long years misruled the country. Differences of opinion upon many questions of national policy, we looked for, and do not deprecate; for we never wish to see again that blind despotism which obliged every man to follow a leader, right or wrong, conscience or no conscience. But such differences need not, ought not, and we confidently hope will not, lead to separation.

As far as we can ascertain the cause of the difficulty, we believe it to be, chiefly, that there is a party, with Mr. Wise at its head, which is in favor of running Mr. Tyler for the Presidency in 1844, and another party, not only opposed to running Mr. Tyler, but with a decided and strong preference for another—Mr. Clay. There are doubtless other matters mingled up with this; but this is said to be the chief.

Now, with the firmest determination to support Mr. Tyler's Administration, so long as we can conscientiously do so, we have not the most remote desire to see him a candidate for another term; because we are an advocate for carrying out in good faith the one term principle, to which the Whigs have committed themselves so fully and emphatically, because the *people* have never manifested the slightest desire to run Mr. Tyler for that office. Neither do they wish to see a candidate set up by Members of Congress. President-making is a little too much the order of the day at Washington.

Let our Whig friends hope for the prevalence of better counsels, and a better temper, than will lead to such a result as Mr. Arnold fears. It surely will not be, that Whig members are about to play traitor to their country, their constituents, and their principles.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have more cheering accounts. A letter from Washington in the Richmond Whig, speaks of a change which has come over the aspect of things. A better feeling it says is manifest among the Whigs—a spirit of conciliation and concession; and Locofocoism is decidedly crest-fallen and despondent. The writer speaks confidently of the soundness of Messrs. Wise and Gilmer, of Virginia, about whom fears have been expressed; and says that Mr. Tyler is in no danger of being cajoled by the court paid to him by the Locofocos. "He is as true a Whig now as he was a year ago. He looks to the Whig party for advice—for assistance—and for a generous confidence and support—*and he will have it!*" "Speak advisedly," says the writer, "when I say, that Mr. Tyler *does not intend to permit*, so far as his influence will avail, the question of the *succession* to be stirred for two years to come, at least. He knows the people want repose, and the business of the country requires the exertion of all the energies of all the public servants. He will stand up as the President of the Nation, discouraging faction—discountenancing the schemes of ambitious aspirants and their friends—content to abide the judgment of the Nation upon the measures of his Administration. This is his true position, and he who seeks to drive him from it ought not to be classed among the friends of John Tyler nor of the Whig party."

In addition to this we have the following satisfactory article

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The *New York Evening Post* is in raptures at the appearance of the least difference of sentiment among the Whigs in Congress, and augurs a serious schism from occasional indications of a want of unanimity among them. Appearances, or his own wish, "father to the thought," deceive the Editor of this leading Opposition print. He will find, when the time for action arrives—that is, when measures have been discussed and matured—that a sufficient majority of the Whigs will be true to the principles which they have heretofore maintained, and to the policy which they have been elected to carry out.

But the Editor of the Post carries his exultation upon supposed divisions amongst the Whigs further than a mere calculation upon weakness to the party in Congress thus occasioned. He brings the Presi-

dent into the scene. "The Chief Magistrate (he says) is about to have his party in Congress." "He will, it is hoped, speak out through his friends, if not through himself." &c. *His* party! The President already *has* "his party" in Congress. He is identified, in principle and in feeling, with the Whigs of the Nation, and with their Representatives in Congress; and the very last thought that would enter his mind would be that of lending the weight of his name and authority to any "party" which the Opposition *hopes* to see formed out of seceders from it. We speak with confidence when we express our conviction that nothing could give more pain to the President than the supposition that any political friend of his would impute to him any movement or any sentiment tending to show distrust amongst the Whigs against each other, and, above all, to place him under the suspicion of favoring a party in Congress distinct from the great body of the Whigs.

That the Opposition should *hope* for such a state of things, and chuckle at any occurrence that should look like favoring it, excites no surprise. It would be playing into their hands, with a vengeance. We are happy to say, nevertheless, that they cannot be gratified. The President will not suffer himself to be placed in the position which *they* have so kindly and most disinterestedly chosen for him. He took his position when he stood in the front rank of the ranks of Whigs by whom they have been defeated in the open combat. Unmoved, and unseduced by the studies of his enemies, he holds it still.

Mr. CLAY'S REPORT, embracing his scheme of a Bank, will be found in this paper. It differs from Mr. Ewing's plan in several particulars, the principal being in asserting the right to charter a Bank with power to establish Branches in the States at all, instead of by permission of the States, and in extending the dividends which may be declared beyond that of 6 per cent—and in allowing the [illegible] Charter to run [illegible] years.

[illegible] seems to be the most point of difference which it has been supposed the President would not overlook. It is asserted by some [illegible] that he will veto a bill with [illegible] restraining the Banks sanctioned by Madison contained its constitutionality [illegible] Maryland its constitutionality [illegible] is now however very different [illegible] Judges Washington and Story. Those [illegible] against Mr. Ewing's. Others [illegible] certainly against it; and we think Taney and Wayne, doubtful.

[illegible] that commercial men, all over the [illegible] to think Mr. Clay's plan decidedly [illegible] to Mr. Ewing's.

SUPREME COURT.—In addition to the list of [illegible] copied in our last from the Register as [illegible] the Law in this State, we learn that [illegible] W. Evans, Esq. of this town, has received [illegible] Court license.

Major General Alexander Macomb, Generalissimo of the U. S. Army, died at Washington, on Friday last. He entered the Army in 1802, and distinguished himself by the victory at Plattsburg in 1814. In 1828, he was promoted to the office over the heads of Gens. Gaines and Scott, both of whom were his seniors, but in regard to whose relative seniority a dispute had long existed. Mr. Adams, then President, not being able or willing to decide between them, selected Macomb. The same difficulty will now again arise, we suppose.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a half yearly dividend of 3 per cent., payable [illegible] this province.

The U. S. Bank has given notice of its intention to petition the Legislature of Pennsylvania for [illegible] changes in its charter, such as, a reduction [illegible] capital to 11 millions, a change of its location, [illegible] that it certainly stands in need of,) a change [illegible] name. They propose to call it "The State Bank of Pennsylvania."

We return thanks to Mr. Graham of the Senate, Messrs. Dockery, Rencher, and Washington, of the House, for Sundry public documents.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 21st, Mr. Clay's report of the Select Committee on the Currency, made on the 15th, will be found in another part of our paper, accompanied by a Bill to incorporate the Subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States.

[illegible] was received from the Navy Department, [illegible] ing the correspondence in relation to the [illegible] of the Mediterranean Squadron. Ordered to be printed.

[illegible] on the Finances, (arising out of the [illegible] Mr. Ewing,) was brought to a close by a [illegible] Mr. Calhoun, and a few remarks from [illegible].

[illegible] was spent in debating a bill to revive [illegible] the Charters of certain Banks in the District [illegible].

On the 22d, a Message was received from the President communicating the correspondence in relation to the removal of the remains of Gen. Harrison. [illegible] correspondence will be found in our columns.)

Mr. Allen of Ohio presented the proceedings of a [illegible] meeting" in Cincinnati, against a Navy [illegible] Yard which it was moved should be laid on the table. [illegible] ing the views as favorable [illegible] and his determination [illegible] establishment of a [illegible] Yard at that place.

Mr. Buchanan replied, in substance, that the gentleman [illegible] that he had determined to put [illegible] a report on the subject, [illegible] the committee might [illegible] a report on the subject [illegible] he hoped that nothing [illegible] to the Senate to [illegible] to the [illegible] to the Navy Yard question. He [illegible] to try the matter to [illegible] as well as the paper which was [illegible] 17 to 18.

Mr. Buchanan's resolution calling upon the President for the names of all persons in the employment of the Government who had been removed from office since the 4th of March last, was taken up, which Mr. Mangum expressed a wish that the Senator from Pennsylvania would let the motion lie on the table for the present at least. What had been done [illegible] under the preface to the book; when the work [illegible] completed he would join with that Senator in calling for the information. The Department had been occupied in business relating to the extra session, that it was next to impossible for them to [illegible] attended to other matters. Hereafter he would [illegible] himself to the Senator, not only in procuring a list of the removals made under the present Administration, but also under the last, so that the gentleman might see the names in parallel columns if he desired.

Mr. Buchanan said it was as he had expected. What had taken place was only a preface. But he [illegible] it as well to have the first volume now, and [illegible] could call for the second after the whole should [illegible] completed. As, however, the hour had [illegible] for taking up the unfinished business of yesterday, Mr. B. would not debate the motion, but should call up the resolution to-morrow.

The bill to extend the Charters of the District Banks, was further debated, and passed.

On Wednesday the 23d, Mr. Buchanan's resolution (calling on the President for a list of removals and appointments since the 4th of March) was taken up; but,

Mr. Buchanan said, if it would occasion debate, he had no disposition to press it.

Mr. Mangum thought it very inopportune to discuss proscription in hot weather. He had no amendment prepared, but to-morrow, perhaps, they might so arrange it as to have the names of those removed since March, 1841, and 1829, in parallel columns.

The resolution was laid over.

Mr. Clay's Bank bill was taken up, but, Mr. Wright expressing a desire for delay, it was laid over till to-morrow.

The Senate spent some time in Executive business, and then adjourned.

On Thursday the 24th, after some morning business, Mr. Clay's bank bill came up, and Mr. C. addressed the Senate for about an hour on its merits. Mr. Calhoun then took the floor, and desired that the subject lie over till to-morrow—making a few observations in relation to the feelings of the South in regard to a National Bank. Mr. Mangum and Mr. Graham controverted the point so far as North Carolina was concerned. Mr. Calhoun reiterated the sentiment for North Carolina on the authority of a gentleman belonging to that State.

Mr. Graham rejoined. [His remarks will be given hereafter.]

The bill granting the sum of $25,000 to the family of Gen. Harrison was then taken up, and after a long debate, ordered to a third reading.

On Friday June 25th, Mr. Berrien, from the Judiciary Committe, reported a bill to establish a uniform System of Bankruptcy, with an amendment.

The bill to appropriate $25,000 to the family of the late President, was passed. yeas 28, nays 16—a party vote, except that Mr. Buchanan voted for the bill.

The Bank bill again came up, and Mr. Calhoun again undertook to speak for North Carolina, as to [illegible] portions on the subject; and again his assertions were [illegible] by Messrs. Mangum and Graham. The [illegible] not published, when it appears, we [illegible] copy it.

The debate on the bill was not resumed; but a number of amendments were proposed, some of which were adopted.

A joint resolution was adopted, appointing Committees of the two Houses to superintend the removal of the remains of Gen. Harrison, on the next day, (Saturday.) The Senate accordingly adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday the 21st, the following gentlemen were announced by the Speaker as composing the committees heretofore ordered by the House:

Committee on Retrenchment, (Select.)—Messrs. Gilmer, Va. Randolph, N. J. Maynard, N. Y. Irwin, Pa. Davis, N. York.

Committee on Stationery.—Messrs. Summers, Va. A. L. Foster, N. Y. Briggs, Mass. Johnson, Tenn.

The bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, after debate, 109 to 77. The next day, after a long debate, this vote was reconsidered, 118 to 90, and the bill was referred to the Select Committee on the Currency.

Mr. Hunt of N. Y. presented a resolution embracing the plan of a National Bank, devised by Mr. Barnard of New York, which the House refused to print, 90 to 74, but referred it to the Committee on the Currency.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. R. D. Davis, came up:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House (if in his opinion the same can be done consistently with the public interest) such authentic information as may be in his possession in relation to the seizure of American vessels by British armed cruisers, under the pretence that such vessels were engaged or intended to engage in the slave trade, together with any steps which may have been taken by our Government or its Ministers upon that subject.

Mr. Adams moved to amend, by calling for such part of the correspondence of N. P. Trist, Consul at Havanna, as had been suppressed by the late administration. The resolution and amendment were agreed to.

The bill making appropriations for the expenses of the present session of Congress, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Campbell of S. C. offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of amending the Sub-Treasury Law, (instead of repealing it,) by abolishing the specie clause, and allowing the public dues to be received in the notes of specie paying banks, &c. It was laid on the table.

And Mr. McKay submitted resolutions calling for information as to the amounts of appropriations, expenditures, &c.; which were adopted.

On Tuesday the 22d on motion of Mr. Randolph, 10,000 extra copies of Mr. Ewing's report on the Finances were ordered to be printed, by a vote of 100 to 79.

Mr. W. C. Johnson, from the Committee on the Public Lands, by unanimous consent, reported a bill to appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting lands to certain States.

The rest of the day was occupied in unprofitable debate on the Sub-Treasury repeal bill.

On Wednesday the 23d, after some minor business.—

Mr. Brown of Tennessee, offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, viz:

No person who shall hereafter be elected President of the United States, and who shall serve as such the period of four years, or any part thereof, shall be again eligible to that office. This disability not to extend to any person on whom the office or the duties of the President may have devolved by reason of the death, resignation, or removal of the President.

Mr. Pickens inquired of the Chair if the resolution was intended to exclude the present President from running a *second* term? He did not hear it, but if it were intended to exclude him, he (Mr. P.) would oppose its adoption, for he *might be in favor of the present incumbent running again.*

The Reporter did not hear any reply to this interrogatory.

The resolution lies over one day.

Mr. Cave Johnson offered the following resolution, which lies over one day under the rule:

Resolved, That the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, and Postmaster General, be directed to report to this House the names of all persons who have been removed from office, and the names of all persons who have been appointed in their places since the 4th day of March last.

Mr. C. H. Williams offered the following resolution, which lies over one day under the rule:

Resolved, That a select committee of twenty-six members, one from each State, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report a bill to this House as early as practicable, for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the sixth census.

The Tariff.—Mr. Randolph asked the House at this time to take up and consider a memorial presented by him yesterday in relation to the operation of the present tariff laws upon the iron manufactures of the country.

A debate sprung up on this motion, which occupied the rest of the sitting. As it is in some particulars important, and in others highly interesting, we make the following extracts from the Intelligencer's report:—

Mr. Adams hoped, he said, that the House would agree to the printing of this memorial, and that the Representatives of that interest in the United States, which consisted of the friends to a protective system, would, in the present session, come to some understanding with one another. He regretted deeply that a proposition made by another gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Fornance,) two or three days ago, had passed away from the consideration of the House, and he regretted that it had done so by the action of the friends of that very memorial. It was a memorial from the State of Pennsylvania—from this same interest. And members in this House were playing at cross purposes on this subject.

A gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) had said, some days ago, in relation to this interest, that he would look out for Republicans wherever he could find them against it. He (Mr. A.) would look out for Republicans wherever he could find them in favor of it. Gentlemen might depend upon it that those who opposed them on this subject understood one another, and that they acted together with a concerted and united action.

He hoped that the whole Delegation from Pennsylvania would set aside all inferior considerations, and most especially all party, factious considerations, and that they would reflect what their interest was on this great question, and that it was time that they should come to an understanding with one another, and come to an understanding with those who were in favor of the same interest in this House. The subject was one involving the great question between free labor and slave labor. It was the great question between compromise and a protective tariff, and if there was a majority here determined against all protection of domestic industry, let us know it—let us know of whom that majority consists. Let us know of whom that party consists who were in favor of protection; and who they were that were in favor of counteracting the action of foreign Governments against the native industry of our own People.

Mr. A. here adverted to the recent proceedings in the British Parliament in relation to free trade and the corn laws, and to the defeat which the British ministry had sustained thereon. He hoped that, before the American nation undertook to act upon such a system, they would have something more before them than the report of a committee of the British Parliament. Let the British Government set the example of free trade, and it would then be time enough for us to meet them in that spirit.

He hoped the printing would be agreed to; and he wished it was in the power of the House to reconsider the vote by which the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Fornance) had been thrown out of the power of this House. He hoped the subject would be considered at this session, even if there should be no action upon it until the next. He was for coming to an issue upon it at once.

He hoped also that the other gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Bidlack) would bring forward the resolution to which he had referred. But let not the gentleman move its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means. There was too much compromise in that committee. He hoped the gentleman would move its reference to the Committee on Manufactures. But let us not commit the lamb to the wolf—*again a committee later.*

Mr. Pickens could have no objection, he said, to the printing of the memorial if that were the only question. But as the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) chose to make the printing a test question, and said it was a question between the compromise act and a tariff for protection—calling public attention to it and expressing a desire to come to an issue upon it—he (Mr. P.) could not consent to print the memorial. The gentleman had called upon the friends of a protective tariff, and asked them to combine and come together with a united action because those opposed to them were acting upon one principle. He (Mr. P.) regretted that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) was not in his seat to hear some of the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and to listen to his lulling and cooing to the Pennsylvania delegation upon this floor. Had the gentleman from Virginia been here, he might perhaps have been induced to believe that his charge as to a coalition between Kentucky and Massachusetts was not true. Probably he might have gone against other compromises and other coalitions, not with Kentucky, but with the Pennsylvania delegation. Mr. P. protested against all such bargains and coalitions, and was understood most especially to call upon Kentucky not to sustain any such bargains, but to sustain the spirit and the principles of the compromise act.

The gentleman from Massachusetts has said it would be committing a bill if sent to the Committee of Ways and Means, like sending a lamb to the wolf. He (Mr. P.) repelled the insinuation if intended to apply to him or his friends. When he says there is too much compromise on that committee for him, who does the gentleman allude to? He cannot say he (Mr. P.) was for compromising. No; he would find in him no compromise. His course was open and without compromise upon great principles. He must allude to others upon that committee; and let them answer for themselves. As to the *under-current* that gentlemen had alluded to upon that committee or in this House, he would say to the gentleman that he hoped the time would yet come when that under-current, which was now seen to ripple, would swell and roll on until we shall see the vessel of State bounding upon it, with as gallant a crew on board as ever shouted for victory under the flag of liberty and independence.

Mr. Arnold had been, he said, a patient or rather an impatient listener to this debate, and although he had carefully refrained from taking part in any of the long and useless discussions which had characterized the last three weeks, yet he felt it due to himself now to say a few words.

Mr. A., after alluding to the habitual feeling of respect and kindness which he had ever felt towards the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) expressed the exceeding regret and pain with which he [Mr. Arnold] had witnessed how ardently that gentleman had seized upon every topic which was presented, to create a ferment in this House. He was not like the gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. Pickens,] who had expressed his regret that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Wise] was not in his seat. On the contrary, he [Mr. A.] rejoiced that that gentleman was not present to hear the remarks of the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts. It was with pain that he had witnessed the course of the gentleman from Massachusetts during this session, and with equal pain and mortification he had witnessed the course of the gentleman from Virginia. And although what he [Mr. A.] said might have no influence upon gentlemen, yet he would say—he felt it due to himself and the country to say—that there were agitators, incendiaries who had seats in this House, both from the North and the South.

[Cries of—that is true—that is true.]

That memorial prayed for a protective tariff. Those who drew the memorial, and the gentleman who presented it, knew that to speak of a protective tariff to the South was to open Pandora's box. And the memorial was couched in language likely to be most offensive, and calculated to affect the course alike of Southern and Northern men who might be in favor of a bank, but might have conflicting opinions on the subject of the tariff. His vote upon all questions which did not legitimately come up for the action of the House during the extra session was not to be taken as an indication of the votes he might give hereafter. He would vote now to give the go-by to all questions except those for the consideration of which Congress had been convened; he would do nothing but the business which he had been sent here to do.

Mr. A. after a brief allusion to the compromise act, and to his own course thereon, said he would not now go into the question of the tariff. Whenever the issue should be presented to the American People between a voluntary and involuntary tax, it would be one of easy solution. His opinions on this subject were fixed; he wished not to agitate it now, but he wished that the House should proceed to do the business of the country. He wished we could have a test question, that we might know who were our friends and who our foes in this House—who were for us and who against us; because, if it should be ascertained that nothing could be done, he should be for adjourning forthwith. It was to be regretted that many of our friends calling themselves Whigs, and representing Whig districts with large majorities, should not only be found against us, but be found voting with the Opposition on this floor. There was a powerful opposition *proper*, and there was an opposition *improper*, (so to speak,) and the latter was far more to be dreaded than the former. Now, he wished to know what he had to depend upon. If, owing to defections in the Whig ranks, the Opposition had become so strong that nothing could be done, why they had better go home, and not to spend the money of the People in everlasting fiery debating and brawling upon every little fritttering question that was brought before the House. It was a serious question whether the friends of the Administration in this House, or the Opposition party, with its new allies, was in a majority here; and unless they could go on and do business, the sooner the session was brought to an end the better.

On Thursday the 24th, Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize a loan for twelve millions of dollars, to pay off the Treasury notes and other obligations devolved upon the government by the late administration.

Mr. W. C. Johnson, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights.

The remainder of the day was occupied in discussion on unimportant matters.

On Friday the 25th, the joint resolution in regard to the removal of the remains of Gen. Harrison was unanimously adopted.

Mr. W. C. Johnson delivered a speech in favor of the Distribution and Pre-Emption Bill.

A good deal of debate occurred on a resolution calling for further information in regard to the McLeod case; after which the House adjourned.

The remains of Gen. Harrison were removed, on Saturday last, from the Congressional Burial Ground, under the superintendence of a Committee of both Houses of Congress, and the Delegation from Ohio; and accompanied by the Committee to the line of the District of Columbia.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Charles Hopkins, Solicitor of the General Land Office.

John Williamson, Recorder of the General Land Office.

Robert Tyler, Secretary to the President to sign patents.

Benjamin A. Ludlow, Surveyor General of Public Lands for the district south of Tennessee.

Francis D. Newcomb, Surveyor General of Public Lands for the State of Louisiana.

MARRIED,

In St. Patrick's Church, in this town, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, Mr. CHAS. N. FENNELL to Miss CATHARINE J. HARGIS, all of this place.

In Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. H. Crowson, Dr. CHR. ZIMMERMAN, of Columbia, S. C., to Mrs. HANNAH GREEN, of Rockingham.

In Randolph county, on the 17th inst., Mr. ELIHU MENDENHALL, of Guilford county, to Miss ANN HILL, daughter of Mr. Samuel Hill.

DIED,

In this place, on the 26th inst., after a lingering and painful illness, Col. JAMES H. HOOPER.—His funeral was attended on the 27th by a large concourse of people, consisting of members of the different religious congregations in the place.

When men who have sustained an important part in the affairs of society are removed from the world, the public meets with a loss, and propriety demands that a suitable tribute should be paid to their memory. Col. Hooper, though never much engaged in public life, yet possessed many qualities that justly entitled him to the respect of his fellow citizens, and which render his death a subject of deep regret to the community, as well as to his particular friends.

He was born in Hillsborough, Sept. 10th, 1797, and received his education at the University of N. Carolina, where he was graduated in 1815. For the last twenty-six years, he has been a resident of this place. Being naturally of a retiring disposition, and averse to party strife, he has never sought public notice, but in the ordinary business transactions of the place, he has borne a conspicuous part, and there, his character has been properly appreciated. To a sound judgment, he united the strictest integrity. No man cherished a nicer sense of honor, and bore a greater detestation for every thing mean and low in the concerns of life. His views of the standard of the christian character were of high elevation, and though he made no profession of religion, he was a cheerful supporter of religious institutions, and a constant attendant upon the ministrations of the Church. As a member of society, he was much respected and esteemed, and in his turn, was careful to render to others the respect due to standing and worth. As a neighbor, he was ever ready to extend his aid to others as circumstances might require.—As a son, he was respectful; as a husband and brother, he was affectionate; and as a master, tender and kind, while yet firm and decided. An aged mother, a bereaved wife and brother, will feel deeply the loss they have sustained; but in the sympathy of friends, and, above all, in the consolations of that religion which they have embraced, they will find comfort in the midst of their sorrow. The hospitable mansion, where with their friend they have so often met their acquaintance in the social circle, may seem to them a lonely and desolate place, but they will remember that He who wounds is able to heal, and that there are precious promises to those who, in affliction, put their trust in him. The removal of several heads of families among us, within the last six months, is a loud and solemn warning to all who sustain that relation, to set their houses in order and prepare for death.—*Communicated.*

FAYETTEVILLE, June 27, 1841.

At a meeting of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, held this day, the following Preamble and Resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the Almighty, in the inscrutable designs of his all-wise Providence, has been pleased to call from among us Col. JAMES H. HOOPER, an esteemed fellow citizen,—an old and highly honored member of this Corps, and formerly its Commandant: And whereas, justice and propriety, as well as a high regard for the character of the deceased, alike require that we make some manifestation of our feelings at this melancholy event:

Be it therefore Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family and friends of the deceased at this melancholy bereavement, which is alike felt and deplored by all, and, as a testimony of the high regard in which we held him, we will unite in paying a last sad tribute to his memory, by attending the remains to their final resting place.

Resolved, That, as a further sense of our regard, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to furnish the family of the deceased with a copy of the above Preamble and Resolutions, and that the same be published in the Town papers.

(From the Minutes.)
A. McLEAN, Jr., *Sec'y.*

In this county, on Friday last, Mrs. ISABEL McMILLAN, consort of Mr. Thomas McMillan, in the 71st year of her age.

In Pasquotank county, on the 19th inst., suddenly, Dr. WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, of Raleigh, well known throughout the State as a travelling agent for the collection of newspaper accounts.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JUNE 30.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Lime,	$2½ a $2½
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	6½ a 7½	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	70 a 75
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Cotton,	7½ a 10½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 22	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 11
Corn.	55 a 60	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	06 a 75
Flour,	$5 a $6	Sack,	$1 90 a $2½
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tin, box,	$13½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 5
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a 00
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7 a 8	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8½ cts. pr. yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 23.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 00 a 6 25; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 55 a 60; Salt, coarse, 27 a 35, Rice 3 00.

Naval Stores.—Transactions light for a week past. Turpentine sold on Monday at $2. Tar at $1 15.

Lumber.—There have been pretty heavy sales of flooring and wide boards within the past few days, so as to reduce the wharf stocks to almost nothing. The market is therefore quite bare of these kinds of lumber, and there are but few fresh supplies from the low stage of the rivers. There has not however been any thing of an advance. Quotations indicate prices.

Timber.—An advance in price for mill timber, we accordingly advance quotations 50 to 75 cts. per M. The article is in ready demand at this time.

Corn.—The stocks in store are very much reduced, and holders have advanced 5 to 10 cents.

Rice.—Holders of the article are, we understand, disinclined to sell now, being in expectation of better prices.

CHERAW MARKET—June 22.

Bacon 7 a 8; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 10½; Corn 50; Flour 5 00 a 5 25; Feathers 40 a 45; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton in Charleston 8 to 10¾. Flour 6 to 6 25. Corn 68 to 72.

Total receipts of Cotton at all the ports to latest dates, 1,539,706 bales, against 2,049,921 to same dates last year.

Cotton in New York, very dull, buyers insist on a reduction of ½ cent, which in some instances has been submitted to.

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country. He may be found, when not professionally engaged, at the Drug Store of Dr. Cameron, on Hay Street.

June 29, 1841. 56tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

1878 pieces Calico, 150 pieces printed Lawns, Ginghams, Plain Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers, Linen Drilling, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 3-4 to 6-4, Brown and Bleached Domestics, Bombazines, Black and colored Silks, Rowan Cassimere, Blue, black, and colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Carpets, Ingrain and Cotton.

With many other articles; all of which were purchased by the Package at the late Auction Sales, and will be offered very cheap for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—*Also, on hand,*—

ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS, at about one-half the former price.

June 30, 1841. 56tf

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. CROIX, Porto Rico, and N. Orleans SUGAR, Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Rio COFFEE and best Imperial TEA,
New Orleans, Porto Rico, and Martinique MOLASSES,
Swedes, English, and American IRON, of various sizes,
Cut and wrought NAILS,
Blacksmith's Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c.

On Consignment,

A quantity of Printing, Writing and Wrapping Paper, of various descriptions, from the Lincolnton Factory.

A supply of Cotton Yarn, from No. 4 to 11, from the Rockingham Manufacturing Company;—a superior article.

All of which is offered on favorable terms for Cash—in exchange for country produce—or on time for approved paper, payable at Bank.

BEVERLY ROSE.

June 29, 1841. 56-3w.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold, on Monday the 5th July, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the Female Seminary, an assortment of FURNITURE, consisting in part as follows, viz: Fine Cherry and Mahogany Tea Tables, fine Mahogany Work Stands, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Lamps, Stoves, Piano Stool, Bureaus, brass Mantel Clocks, Table Covers, Carpets, &c. &c., too tedious to enumerate. Sale positive. Also, the Fixtures, Benches and Globes, belonging to the School.

E. FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1841. 56-1w

NOTICE.

A COMPLETE and thorough re-organization of the Patrol System of the Town of Fayetteville is ordered by the Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of the Town. To effect this desired object, it is necessary that every person subject to do Patrol duty be enrolled, and a strict performance of duty enforced. *Therefore*, this is to notify all persons that I shall proceed to make out such Roll and divide it into Companies of six. (As many Companies have been formed under the old arrangement, I feel unwilling to disturb them, and will consequently afford persons composing them an opportunity of continuing the same, if they will leave a list with me.) It is necessary that Companies be ordered out for Night duty and Sunday duty, and this arrangement will go into operation on the 1st day of July, 1841.

R. COCHRAN, Jr., *Director Patrol.*

June 29, 1841. 56-2w

HICKORY SPRING,

SITUATED in the County of Chatham, North Carolina, eighteen miles South West of Pittsborough, so well known for its medical virtues, is now in good repair, and the subscriber is ready for the reception of visiters. The proprietor thinks it entirely unnecessary to add words or certificates, to recommend the water, as the many cures which it has performed, will sufficiently recommend to invalids, the virtue of the water in many diseases, particularly in cases of dyspepsia.

TERMS OF BOARD,

Ninety cents per day, five dollars and fifty cents per week. Children and servants half price. Horses fifty cents per day. Warm, cold, and shower Baths, prepared at the shortest notice.

WM. BOWEN.

June 19, 1841. 56-3w.

Just Received and for Sale,

A QUANTITY of Fresh LIME JUICE. Also, prepared and kept constantly on hand, Fresh LEMON SIRUP.

DAVID SHAW.

Fayetteville, June 28, 1841. 56-3wpd

Brick, Lime, Plaster Paris, &c.

60,000 BRICK FOR SALE, for cash only.
25 Casks Water LIME.
20 Casks Roman CEMENT.

Also, a fresh supply of Calcined PLASTER PARIS.

Call on the Subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

June 29, 1841. 56 tf

SPLENDID

LOTTERIES,

FOR JULY.

On SATURDAY, 10th July, 1841, the

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class G for 1841, will be drawn at Alexandria, Va.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$25,000, $15,000, $10,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,528, $2,500, 50 Prizes of $1,000, 28 of $250, 200 of $200, &c.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarter do 32 50

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class H for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday the 17th of July, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$30,000!!! $10,000!! $5,000!

$3,500, $3,000, $2,500, $1,995, 2 of $1,500, 30 of $1,000, 50 of $250, 75 of $200, &c.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarter $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter do 32 50

On SATURDAY, 24th July, 1841, the

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class K for 1841, will be drawn at Alexandria, Va.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

2 Capitals of $20,000, amounting to

40,000 DOLLARS!!!

$5,000, $3,500, $3,070, $3,000, $2,500, 40 of $1,500, 50 of $250, 60 of $200, &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarter do 32 50

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class L for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday the 31st July, 1841.

GRAND SCHEME.

30,000 Dollars. 6,000 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars. 5,000 Dollars.
$4,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,747, 25 Prizes of $1,000, 25 of $500, 28 of $360, 200 of $200, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarter do 32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above. 56-4wpd.

TOWN LOTS

FOR SALE.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by an Act of the last General Assembly to select a site whereon to erect a Court House and other Public Buildings, for the new County of Stanly, having agreed and fixed on a very eligible situation for a Town, near the State Road leading from Morganton to Fayetteville; also near the road leading from Salisbury to Cheraw, and about half mile from Freeman's Store, we the undersigned Commissioners, duly appointed for the purpose, have proceeded to lay off a Town on said selected site, and will on Tuesday, the 10th of August next, offer for sale the remaining LOTS thereof, to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years from 10th May last, by the purchasers giving bond with approved security. It is supposed that all who are inclined to purchase said remaining Lots will view the premises before they purchase. There are two never failing springs on said Township of the best and purest kind of water, within one hundred and fifty yards of the Court House of Albemarle. We are under the impression that the Town will become one of the most business-transacting Villages in this part of the State. The advantage of the purest kind of water, together with its healthy situation, will make it a desirable residence.

PARHAM KIRK,
D. A. G. PALMER,
M. MOOSE, Sen.,
JACOB EFORD, Sen.,
JOHN LITTLE,
RICHARD STOKER,
} *Comm'rs.*

June 19, 1841. 56-3w.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

FACULTY OF PHYSIC.

LECTURES in this institution commence the 1st MONDAY in September. The extension of the term to 6 months being required by the present state of medicine, and having met with universal approbation, the course will be prolonged to March 1st. The innovation being recent, only 4 months' attendance will, for the present, be required. The course will be complete to those who enter November 1st to 10th. Clinical Lectures as usual in Balto Infirmary.

NATH. POTTER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

RICH. W. HALL, M. D., Professor of Hygiene, Med. Jurisprudence, and Obstetrics.

SAML. G. BAKER, M. D. Prof. of Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.

WM. E. A. AIKIN, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry.

NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D., Professor of Surgery, and Lecturer on Anatomy.

ALEX. C. ROBINSON, M. D., Assistant Lecturer on Anatomy.

N. R. SMITH, Dean.

June 24, 1841. 56-9w.

STOP THE RUNAWAY!

A BRIGHT mulatto negro boy, named FRANK, ran off from his master, Mr. James Nelson, near Statesburg, S. C. on the 23d instant, carrying with him one of his master's carriage horses, (a fine bay with a long tail,) and saddle, bridle, and saddle bags. He passed through Fayetteville, N. C. on Friday last, in the Stage for Raleigh, giving his name as Jones. He has doubtless sold the horse to some one between Cheraw and Fayetteville; and it is supposed that he is aiming for the North. A liberal reward will doubtless be paid for his apprehension, by Mr. Nelson, who is now travelling at the North. Any information will be thankfully received by Brown Bryan, Esq., Postmaster, Cheraw, S. C.

June 26, 1841. 56-3w

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT his Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, offers for Sale the following

GROCERIES:

1,500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
70 Hhds. MOLASSES,
75 Bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. Laguira do.
25 Hhds. Muscovado and N. Orleans SUGARS,
15 Bbls. COPPERAS,
10 Bags PEPPER and PIMENTO,
15 Barrels and half barrels Butter CRACKERS,
10 Crates CROCKERY,

Tumblers, Loaf Sugar, Blacking, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Sacking, Salts, Alum, Demijohns, Indigo, Tea, Segars, Claret Wine, London Porter, &c. &c.

The above articles will be sold at moderate prices, (at wholesale only,) for Cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 1, 1841. 52tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LATTE.

North West corner of Market Square.

April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE

HAS just received and offers for sale, at prices to suit the present diminished state of the currency—

Jaconet and Cambric Muslins; Printed Lawns and Jaconet Muslins; Calicoes and Ginghams; Bombazines, Challys and Muslin-de-Laines; Black Italian Cinchew and a good assortment of light colored Silks; Figured Satin; Striped and plain Taney Handkerchiefs; Ribbons; Linen, Silk and Doeskin Gloves; Stocks and black Italian Cravats; Suspenders; Hosiery; Vestings; Irish Linen; Diapers; Madras and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Superfine Clothes; Cassimeres; Gamberoons; Crape Drills; Summer Cloths; White and colored Linen Drills; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets, Manchester Shirting and Sheeting; Florence Braid and Straw Bonnets; Palm Leaf Hats and Hoods; Wool Hats; Black and White Summer Hats; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS; HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Hollow Ware; Cut Nails; Collins' Cast Steel Axes; Curriers' Knives; CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE; GROCERIES; Teas; Loaf Sugar; Nutmegs, &c. &c.

April 27, 1841. 47-8m

ROCKINGHAM

FEMALE INSTITUTION.

THE second session for 1841, commences July 19. Mrs. Green would inform her friends that she has engaged an assistant for the ensuing session possessing every qualification which experience and a perfect acquaintance with the classics and fine arts require; she will therefore be prepared to instruct a great number of pupils. A few young ladies can be accommodated with board in her family, and many in the village, on very reasonable terms.

The following branches will be taught.

Every variety of English literature, including the higher branches of Mathematics, Geography and Astronomy on the terrestrial and celestial globes. Music on Organ, Piano, Harp and Guitar. Drawing and Painting. Latin and French if required. Wax work and every variety of embroidery and fancy work. Prices have been made as accommodating as can be obtained at any respectable institution.

Prices of tuition to be paid in advance.

H. GREEN.

May 6, 1841. *3m*

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES reduced to Questions and Answers, by Archibald. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. A Visit to Alderney. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Hopkinson's Hymns, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1.

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Richmond. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 47tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Of which $627,000 is paid in and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

New York

POUDRETTE COMPANY.

THIS Company has been in operation nearly four years. *Present* price of shares *one hundred and five* dollars; and each share is entitled to *fifty* bushels of *Poudrette* every six months, which is equal to fifty *city cart loads* of *stable* manure, for 18 years from March, 1841.

Price of Poudrette 40 cents per bushel, or two dollars a barrel, of four bushels, delivered on board of vessels in this city. Those farmers who wish to obtain this manure regularly, will do well to take shares soon; and those who wish to purchase the article will do well not to wait another year, until they wish to use it.

Owing to the unusually wet season, orders received now cannot be filled under four or five weeks, but it is believed that there will be a supply in June, July and August.

To ensure a supply for early Spring use, shares should be taken in time to receive a Fall Dividend, which will prevent disappointment or by a wet spring like the present; or

Those at a distance, who desire to make an experiment, can obtain one or more barrels, in turn, by remitting, at the rate of two dollars per barrel. A pamphlet will be sent to any person who desires one.

☞ Shares will be sold for the present at $105 each, but they will surely advance in price, notwithstanding the number of dividends will diminish every six months.

D. K. MINOR *Agent.*

120 *Nassau street, up stairs.*

N. B.—It is to be distinctly understood that this Company is in no way connected with the "Poudrette and Poudrette Company," or "Soluble Manufacturing Company" of Anthony Dey & Peter Barthelemy, on the New Jersey Meadows, which, if report be true, failed, after an expenditure of over $50,000.

New York, May 10, 1841. 51-6w

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslins-de-Laine, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 11, 1840. 6tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and south, that is now running from Fayetteville.

FARER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

April 6, 1841. 44tf.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 Hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 bags Cut Nails assorted,
20 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. C and FF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 Bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bark ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.,

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade, all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Feby 22, 1841. 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 12th and 13th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir? a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be rich? a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 23.

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Eggleston & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*, if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 15*f*

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Crom, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates, &c.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
500 bushels Oats,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
Red Clover Seed,

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 36tf.

ROWAND'S

TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE for AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacturer in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 4, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Ray's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phrenology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Feby 1.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 4th day of May, 1840, a Negro Fellow named JACK. Said Negro is forty-five years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, dark, complected, kinky hair, thin beard, prominent breast, flat nose, protruded lips, and a small black spot on the upper part of his tongue. His foot is ten to eleven inches long, broad at the toes, with a narrow heel. He stammers a little when spoken to, and resembles the African in his general appearance. Jack is well known in this neighborhood, and also in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, near which place I resided for several years. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro to me at my residence, or a reasonable compensation for such information as may lead to his apprehension and recovery.

YOUNGER NEWTON, Sen.

Marlborough Dist., S. C., April 20, 1841. 47tf

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1840.

Ann Simmons ex. Wm. Simmons.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Simmons, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer for three months, notifying said defendant to appear at the Fall Term, 1841, of this court, to answer plead or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness Alexander McDowell, Clerk of said court, at office, the 5th day of February, 1841.

ALEXANDER McDOWELL, *Clerk.*

April 29, 1841. 47-3m.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.

C. GODBOLD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 30tf

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO,
Superior Havana CIGARS, and
Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking.

Call and see it; I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.

October 29, 1840. 22tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

$25 REWARD.

BOUGHT from a Mr. Cox, of the County of Chatham, in the month of February last, a negro man named BEN, of the following description, as near as recollected: Near six feet three or four inches high, somewhat of a brown complexion, knock-kneed, very large flat feet, combs his hair back, with a high forehead, about twenty-four years of age, stutters somewhat when he talks, he seems humble and obedient when spoken to, yet lively and pert. On last Sunday night he took from my Stable my young grey Horse, somewhat drooping on the rump;—he also took a saddle, bridle and Halter, and runaway. He had on a yellow home spun coat, velvet cape, somewhat torn, showing the red padding, &c. I have heard of him in and about Cheraw, S. C. I do not know the direction he will aim for. I am informed that he has been sold out of Wake County Jail, under an act of Assembly. Of this however, I am not certain. I will pay the above reward of twenty-five dollars for his apprehension and safe confinement in any Jail, so that I get him and the horse, or him alone.

ISAAC SULLIVANT.

Walkersborough, Anson County, N. C., May 5, 1841. 49tf.

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

25,000 Juniper Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

Mr. Hunse is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER,

Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Piles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

LOOK HERE!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering.

Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight,

Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land,

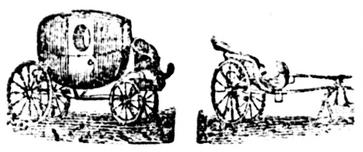
Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing.

All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her. J. E. P.

November 2, 1840. 22tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

6 Carriages,
7 Barouches,
5 four-wheel Buggies, very light.
3 Buggy Gigs, ditto.
5 Sulkeys, ditto.
6 Spring Wagons, and
4 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 1, 1841.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine blue, black, olive, green, invisible green, Oxford drab and Cadet mixed Cloths and Cassimeres,
Superior Vesting,
345 pieces Linen Drilling, } Uncommonly cheap.
125 do Irish Linen, }
500 do Calico, some superior style,
Superior French Emb'd Lawns,
Ditto English Printed ditto,
Checked Muslin, Bishop Lawn, and Anker Bolting Cloths,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment;—all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will enable us to sell at very reduced prices for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 30, 1841. 43tf

☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

MILLWRIGHT.

THE undersigned, having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be, he presumes, satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work, as to quality, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.

Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Cairnes, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. Swands-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrestling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish them health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood*. It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions*, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes*. It is made use of on *all plantations*, and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW NOVELS, &c.

THE KINSMEN, or the Black Riders of Congaree; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; The Old Curiosity Shop, by Dickens; Charles O'Mallay, the Irish Dragoon; The Quadroone, or St. Michael's Day; Heads of the People; Combe's Tour in the U. States; Wilberforce's Correspondence; Mechanic's Own Book; Tales of History; Farewell Tales; Sedgwick's Stories; Southern Harmony; Mitchell's Geography, &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE,
1000 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and PAINT,
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

April 6, 1841. 44

TO THE AFFLICTED

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Headache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

THE PATRIARCH

OR, FAMILY LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

PATRONIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES.

Editorial Department superintended by Rev. R. W. BAILEY.

THE PATRIARCH will be published on the first days of January, March, May, July, September and November, with a clear type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, suited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delayed to March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price $1 per annum in advance. It will also be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications.

At the low price stated, it is manifest, expensive agencies cannot be employed. All *Clergymen* and *Post Masters* are, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit payments. Money, current where the subscriber resides, will always be received.

Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch, to be made to Jonathan Leavitt, 14 John street, New York; or to Joseph Etter, Washington, D. C. (post paid.)

All communications concerning the Editorial department may be made to Rev. R. W. Bailey, 14 John street, New York.

To Editors. Publishers of newspapers who will insert this Prospectus of the Patriarch, and send a *copy of the paper containing it to the American, Washington, D. C.*, will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The Patriarch, or Family Library Magazine," the title of a new, and, we should think, highly useful monthly work, designed to define and enforce doctrines of nature and revelation, which desc. the *Family*—1, as the great social organization; as a primary school of education. 3, as a religious institution. The present number contains several engravings, and among them a portrait of the Rev. R. W. Bailey. New York, Jonathan Leavitt. Washington, Joseph Etter.—*Madisonian.*

The introductory article, by the Editor, is on Family as an elementary school of education. We should be glad to give this article entire to our readers, but its length precludes it. We however, advise all to obtain the work and read it for themselves; and if the future numbers equal the present, we are sure they will never regret the price paid for it, but will be amply recompensed in the rich family instruction conferred.—*Baptist Record.*

The number before us is well got up, and contains a number of sound and valuable articles. The design of the work is unquestionably good, and carried on in the spirit in which it has commenced. "The Patriarch" will prove a valuable auxiliary in the cause of instruction.—*Saturday Chronicle.*

Its editorial department evinces judgment and ability.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

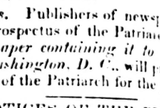
The whole number is a very neat specimen of typography, while the reading matter is evidently adapted to the purpose intended.—*U. States Gaz.*

It contains a variety of useful practical papers. The object of the work is most certainly a good one, and neatly printed.—*New Yorker.*

We think it will be a useful and popular work.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The first number gives a very favorable promise that it will be a useful and popular work.—*New York Evangelist.*

The first number embraces a variety of interesting topics, forcibly discussed, and intended chiefly to promote the interests of the domestic circle. The writers whose labors are engaged for its pages are earnest of the value of the work.—*N. Y. Observer.*



IMPORTED

FLATTERER

WILL make the ensuing Season in Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber.

TERMS.

Fifty Dollars the Season, to commence 1st March, and end 10th of July, 1841. Breeders who have patronised him two Seasons, will receive a deduction of twenty per cent., and of ten per cent. for one Season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will also be made to classes of six mares. Mares failing to Flatterer in the Spring, will be permitted to attend him in the Fall, (if desired) gratis, and the following Spring for half price.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of Leviathan, &c.) his dam, Clare, by Mambrino; Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by —g. g. g. d. Fractions by Mercury—Wonder mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyena by Sir Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers; Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Royal mare, the dam of the two true Blues, &c. &c.

Extended Pedigree and other particulars in bills.

Mares from a distance will have good pasture gratis, and be well fed for thirty cents per week. Every care will be taken to avoid, but no accidents will be assumed for, accidents.

JOHN BLA

Fayetteville, February 2, 1841.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Vermifuge Medicine* has proved successful these many years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and children will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the use of worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of constitution*, bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, while removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause, worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thus relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, being applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of acidity in the stomach, not unfrequently produced by eating. In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated by measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seamen, and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

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[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

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